The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873. NUMBER 347.

INSURANCE.

CRITCHELL & FORD'S
Insurance Agency,
127 LaSalle-st.

PHENIX
Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
CASH ASSETS - - $2,000,000

MISS. VALLEY
Ins. Co of Memphis.
CASH ASSETS - - - $350,000

FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

THE LIMITED REMAINDER OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC
7:30 GOLD LOAN

Will, on the basis of previous sales, soon be absorbed. These Bonds are receivable in payment for the Company's land at 1.10; are the obligation of a strong corporation; a 1st mortgage on the road and its earnings (nearly 550 miles now completed), and, in addition, are secured by over 50,000,000 acres of valuable land, or 50 acres to each $100 bond.
The land sales have thus far averaged nearly $6 per acre.
JAY COOKE & CO.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Bankers,
General Agents for the 7-30 Loan.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.
Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIG.

We collect claims against parties throughout the United States and Canadas. If they wont pay we publish the fact for the benefit of our patrons. Report now in press, and will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 156 Madison-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

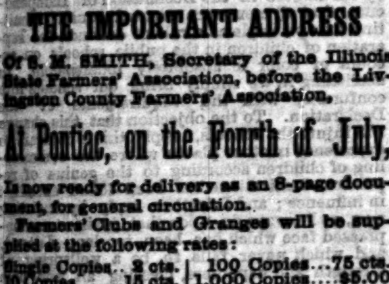
THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.
Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:
Single Copies....2 cts. | 100 Copies....75 cts.
10 Copies.......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00
Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

PRINTING.



REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Residence.

FOR SALE, large Suburban Residence, modern improvements, 6-story; barn, ice-house, cottage for gardener, 18 acres land, 10 acres timothy and timber, spring of water. The house is situated on 8 acres of land in Hobart, on Ft. Wayne Railroad, 22 miles from Chicago. Commutation, $10. Price, $18,000. Will exchange for residence in city and assume some incumbrance. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
J. G. EARLE,
Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

For Sale or Exchange.

An excellent Farm, containing six hundred acres, situated on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, twenty-two miles from Chicago. This farm can be conveniently divided into two or more farms, and will be sold or exchanged for city property, in whole or in part. Inquire of JONAS HUTCHINSON,
At Manufacturers' National Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

NEWHALL HOUSE
MILWAUKEE.

We offer for sale or to lease on very favorable terms, this Celebrated Hotel—the finest in Wisconsin. It is situated on the principal business street, convenient to steamboats and depots. It is full of guests and doing a very profitable and increasing business. For full particulars apply to
FINCHES, LYNDE & MILLER, Milwaukee, or
J. H. BISSELL, Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented—needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO.,
157 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Salesman Wanted.

By a well-established Commission House, a capable energetic salesman, fully conversant with Chicago trade. Address, with reference, L. SONS & CO., Tribune office.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

148-150 Wabash-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. [illegible] J. L. ROWE [illegible]

FANCY WOODS.

J. WILLARD SMITH & CO.,
28 South Canal-st.

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY
AND
FANCY WOODS.

V E N E E R S
VENEERS

A LARGE VARIETY OF HANDSOME
French and Domestic Walnut Burls.
Our stock is the largest west of New York. In variety, prices and terms, we are ready to compete with the East.

COAL.

Coal. Coal.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,
1 West Randolph-st.

Cannel Coal	$10.00
Lackawanna	9.50
Erie, Walnut Hill, and Briar Hill	9.00
Minonk	8.00
Hocking	8.00
Indiana Block	8.00
Wilmington	6.00

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Liberal Reduction made on Coal by Car Load.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
At Chester, Deleware Co., Penna.
(FOR BOARDERS ONLY).
Twelfth Annual Session commences Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The Buildings, which are admirably located, have been erected at a cost of over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
The private rooms, each for the occupancy of two Cadets, are supplied with gas, heated by steam, and well ventilated. There is an abundant supply of the purest spring water in the wash and bath room, and upon every corridor of the Academy. The apparatus for illustration is extensive and complete. The instruction is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent Professors, and is thorough and practical. Cadets are graduated either in Civil or Mechanical Engineering, and fitted for any class in College, or may here complete a Collegiate Course and receive their degree. Cadets in the English Course are carefully trained to think, and to comprehend thoroughly their respective branches of study.
Careful attention is given to the morals and manners of Cadets, and a discipline, strict but judicious, is exercised over them.
Circulars may be obtained of Theron Pardee, Esq., E. L. Brown, Esq., Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., Hon. S. A. Storrs, and F. [illegible] Sherlock, patrons of this Academy in Chicago, or of Col. Theo. Hyatt, P. M. A. Col. HYATT will be at the new Sherman House, Chicago, on Tuesday, August 5, at 10 a. m., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy, or others on official business.

CHICAGO PHARMACY.

CHICAGO
HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
No. 72 STATE-ST.

We will, on August 2, open a
BRANCH PHARMACY,
FOR RETAIL ONLY, AT
No. 255 WEST MADISON-ST.,
Which we shall keep open in the evening.
HALSEY BROS.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING,
Saturday, August 2,
OF
MEYER & KOEHLER'S
RESTAURANT,
WINE, AND LAGER BEER HALL,
EXCHANGE BUILDING,
Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.
We shall give full satisfaction to all our patrons and the public visiting our place.
On this occasion a fine and selected lunch will be served to our guests.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
D. W. IRWIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants.
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
BARLEY,
Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.
No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

TEN PER CENT
DISCOUNT
On all Garments sold by us during July and August, 1873.
ELY & CO.,
WABASH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.

FOR SALE.

TRACING LINEN,
AND
PAPER,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Sugar-Cured Hams.
I have a stock of choice Winter-cured Canvased Hams. Quality guaranteed. Wholesale and retail orders solicited.
THOS. O. BARTER,
[illegible] Grove-st., Chicago.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER
SHIRTS!
From HARRIS & COBB,
[illegible] South Clark-st.

THE FARMERS.

Convention of McLean County Grangers at Bloomington.

Every Town in the County Represented—County Ticket Nominated and Platform Adopted.

They Declare Their Independence of All Parties, and Will Tolerate No More Salary-Steals, Land-Grants, or Tariff or Railroad Swindles.

Election of Officers of the Kansas State Grange at Lawrence.

An Attempt to Run the Convention by Caucus Denounced by the Farmers and Abandoned.

McLean County Grangers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 1.—The McLean County farmers met to-day at Phœnix Hall, Bloomington, for the purpose of nominating county officers. Each Club, Grange, Mechanical or Industrial Association, was allowed one delegate for each fifty members. The Convention was called to order by Josiah Sells, of Dale. Mr. H. M. Phelps was chosen Chairman. Mr. Joseph Carter, of Normal, was elected Secretary. Messrs. Lewis, Sells, and Crumb were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who reported a full delegation from every township in the county. S. H. West, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported to the Convention the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

PREAMBLE.

When a portion of the people deem it advisable, in order to promote the best interest of the country, to dissolve their connection with the political parties with which they have hitherto acted, and set up a new organization, a decent regard for the opinions of their countrymen demands that they should proclaim to the world the reason that impels them thereto, and also announce the principles by which they propose to be guided in their future action. While we have an abiding faith in the honesty and sense of right of the masses of the old political parties, yet we are firmly impressed with the belief that both those parties are so completely under the control of corrupt political office-seekers and speculators that we are left no ground upon which to base a reasonable hope that any considerable reform can ever be effected inside those parties. We are the more fully impressed with this belief from the fact that all history teaches us that no great reformation, either in Church or State, was ever accomplished inside the organization under which the evils complained of originated. Therefore, fully realizing the great necessity for a thorough reform in every branch of the public service, we, the representatives of the granges, farmers' clubs, and mechanical and industrial associations of McLean County, in convention assembled, do hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the old political parties, and declare ourselves a separate and independent organization, with the following principles as our basis or platform, and respectfully invite the co-operation and assistance of all persons who approve of our principles or sympathize with us in our struggle to maintain the rights of the people against the encroachments of the monopoly power.

PLATFORM.

1. The protection of honest industry in all its branches against the encroachments of aggregate capital.
2. Equal and exact justice to all classes and special privileges to none.
3. The control of railroads and all other corporations by National and State legislation.
4. A tariff for revenue purposes, but none for the support of special interests.
5. Opposition to salary-grabs and all other Government steals.
6. Rigid economy in all departments of the public service.
7. No more land grants for railroads or other corporations, but a reservation of the public domain for actual settlers.
8. Honesty and capacity the only test for official position.

(Signed) S. H. WEST,
H. L. PHILLIPS,
JOSEPH CARTER,
Committee on Resolutions.

S. P. West, of Lawndale, offered the following resolution, which was the occasion of much debate, and was finally adopted:

Resolved, That we make no formal nomination for County Judge, but instead thereof recommend to all the friends of our movement that they vote for R. M. Benjamin.

He was then unanimously made the nominee of the Convention for the office of County Judge.

Mr. Carter, of Normal, then nominated Col. R. P. Morgan, Jr., of Bloomington, for County Treasurer, which was carried by acclamation.

The Grangers of McLean County then offered the name of W. L. F. Smith for the office of County Clerk, which nomination was carried by acclamation.

T. W. Maurice, of Arrowsmith, was nominated as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools.

The Convention was fully represented by delegates from every town in the county. A most persistent and determined effort was made upon the part of the Republicans to break up the Convention, and prevent, if possible, the formation of a Farmers' party and the nomination of an Anti-Monopoly ticket. Notwithstanding all the difficulties the Convention nominated a ticket composed of men representing the leaders in the Farmers' Movement, and who command in the highest degree the respect, confidence, and esteem of the majority of the voters of McLean County.

The farmers give notice that they mean to elect their ticket by a sweeping majority.

The Kansas Grangers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Ks., Aug. 1.—To get 400 American citizens, assembled in convention, to proceed to elect a set of officers without a caucus would seem improbable, if not impossible; but the fact is, the reign of King Caucus is pretty much over. There was some attempt at caucusing in the Grangers' Convention this morning, and a lot of delegates got together in a room to go through the old political form, when one of the number rose and denounced the proceedings as contrary to the spirit of the order. His remarks produced an adjournment without further action. So when the Convention assembled it was all at sea, but things soon got to rights, and the balloting for Master began. On the first ballot a large number of candidates were voted for, but on the second ballot the contest narrowed down to Dr. T. G. V. Boling, of Leavenworth County, and Mr. Dumbauld, the Master of the old State Grange. Boling was elected by a majority of one vote. There was some soreness manifested by Dumbauld's friends, as two votes were thrown out, which they asserted would have elected him. They finally succumbed, however, and the election went on, resulting as follows: For Overseer, M. E. Hudson; for Lecturer, John Boyd; for Steward, A. D. Smith; for Assistant Steward, J. B. Richey; for Chaplain, W. S. Hanna; for Treasurer, H. H. Angell.

The Master, is a native of Millersburg, Ohio, 45 years old, a physician and a farmer, living in Leavenworth County. He has been in Kansas seven years, and is a man of apparently some force of character, though he has never come to the surface before.

All talk of political action by the Grange has died out. The platform of principles has not yet been adopted, but I saw it to-day in the hands of the Committee. It is terse and comprehensive, recognizing perfect freedom of exchange as the great remedial political measure of the times.

My dispatch, as printed on Wednesday, makes the number of Granges in this State 100. It should have read 400.

Pacific Coast Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The matter of the Los Animas land patent, mentioned in the earlier dispatches last night, came before the Twelfth District Court to-day. Surveyor General Hardenberg was represented by counsel. The case was postponed till Monday. The Sheriff's seal is still on the safe containing the patent in the Surveyor's office. The Court is called on to determine whether the Sheriff could legally break open the safe.

Pesquira has been re-elected Governor of Sonora.

The change in the Custom-House at Guaymas makes it difficult to ship goods through for Arizona. It is doubtful if any more goods will be shipped to the Territory by that route.

At Camp Grant, Private Henry Murphy, Company M, Fifth Cavalry, was shot and killed by the camp butcher, Brophy, a few days since. Brophy gave himself up.

The weather in Arizona is exceedingly hot. No rain of consequence. The prices of flour and grain are unusually high.

Thus far only nine ships have cleared with wheat cargoes from this port, against fourteen to the present time last year. The farmers are inclined to hold the new crop, anticipating better prices.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The debt statement for July, published to-day, includes $31,204,100 of the called five-twenties of 1862, and embraces the corresponding amount of the 5 per cent bonds of the new funded loan. It was some days since stated that this statement would include $25,000,000 of the called bonds. The arrival of an additional number of canceled bonds from Europe, two days since, has enabled the Treasury officials somewhat to exceed that amount. The $50,000,000 of called five-twenties, although all redeemed and in the possession of Government authorities, are not yet all in this country. It is now expected that the remaining $20,000,000 may appear in the next statement. The debt statement shows that there now remains outstanding only $5,000 in the 3 per cent certificates. The original amount of the issue authorized in October, 1868, was $65,000,000. The decrease of the debt during the past month was only $370,518. This slight decrease is explained by the fact that at the beginning of the fiscal year large amounts of money are forwarded to the disbursing agents of the Government for use in quarterly payments.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Decatur, Ill., of which the Hon. James Steel, formerly of the Indian Bureau here, is President, has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to begin business, with a capital of $100,000. Bonds representing the entire capital were filed at once, quite an unusual proceeding, as $34,000 is all that the bank was required to put up.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Collector of Customs at Chicago asks whether vessels clearing without cargo from Detroit to Chicago, that afterwards proceed to Sarnia, Canada, and take on a cargo, are required to leave a copy of their manifest at Duncan City or Mackinac. He states that it is held at his office that they should, in accordance with a previous decision of the Department. The Secretary of the Treasury replied to-day that the views of the Collector are correct, as vessels from any port or place in Canada destined to any port or place on Lake Michigan are required to report at Duncan City.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Dr. E. O. F. Roler, Marine Hospital Surgeon at Chicago, has been received at the Treasury Department. The reason assigned for this resignation is the pressure of private business. C. B. Farwell has forwarded to the Department an application for the appointment of Dr. Paoli, of Chicago, to the position. It is understood at the Department that no appointment will at present be made. Pending the choice of his successor, Dr. Roler will be requested to continue in office. The only application on file for the position is that of Dr. Paoli.

INTERCEDING FOR THE MINNESOTA KIDNAPPERS.

Senator Ramsey and Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, and Mr. Strahn, attorney for Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, arrived here this morning, and will visit the State Department to-morrow morning, to present the case of the citizens of Minnesota who were denied bail in the Gordon kidnapping case, and will endeavor to have such action taken as will insure their speedy release.

TREASURY CIRCULAR TO CUSTOMS COLLECTORS.

A circular was issued to-day to Collectors of Customs at ports along the Atlantic coast, announcing that the Treasury Department does not acquiesce in the late decisions rendered by the Judges of the United States District Courts for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and the District of Maryland, that canal-boats are not required by law to be provided with enrollments and licenses, but the Department holds that such boats must be provided with the documents in question or pay the alien tonnage tax of $1 per ton upon coming out of a canal into the navigable waters of the United States. Appeals from the decisions mentioned have therefore been taken into the United States Circuit Court. Accordingly, until a decision is rendered upon the appeals, Collectors are instructed to report to the United States District Attorneys for libel for recovery of said alien tonnage tax from all canal-boats found upon the navigable waters of the United States not provided with the documents in question, with the understanding that such libels shall not be tried except at the instance of the claimants, until the question involved is finally disposed of by the courts.

SPONGES RELEASED.

The Secretary of the Treasury having carefully investigated the facts in the matter, and being convinced that no just grounds exist for the seizure, he has directed the release of a large importation of sponges, which in several ports was seized at New York, Cleveland, Detroit, and St. Louis for alleged undervaluation. Cases of this kind have been of frequent occurrence lately, and are said to give evidence of the over-vigilance of Customs Inspectors.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following is the condition of the public debt to-day:

Six per cent bonds	$1,281,027,150
Five per cent bonds	445,771,400
Total coin bonds	$1,726,798,550
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	20,691,170
Legal-tender notes	356,079,987
Certificates of deposit	33,570,000
Fractional currency	44,372,466
Coin certificates	42,831,800
Total without interest	$ 475,854,234
Total debt	$2,239,021,954
Total interest	31,457,115
CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 80,144,186
Currency	9,316,689
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	33,570,000
Total in Treasury	$ 123,030,875
Debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,147,448,194
Decrease during month	$ 370,518
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by the United States	20,447,966
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	4,225,853
Balance interest paid by United States	16,222,132

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ALASKA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of information that valuable deposits of gold have been discovered by the army officers stationed in Alaska.

TEXAS FORTS.

The Secretary of War, under the act authorizing him to purchase lands in Texas for sites for forts and military posts, has appointed a Board of officers to determine the location of the lands. The Board will meet at San Antonio on or about the 15th inst.

THE SYNDICATE COMMISSIONS.

Owing to the opposition expressed in the public press, the members of the Syndicate now here state that they will not urge their claim for commissions for investing the *Geneva* award in 5 per cents, as they have represented that they would do. Secretary Richardson had determined to resist the demand, if it was made, and would have either reserved the bonds from the additional amount authorized, or would have construed the law to warrant a special issue.

NEW $10 NOTES.

The Comptroller of the Currency issued a circular to-day, informing the National Banking Associations that they will be supplied with new $10 notes to take the place of those now successfully counterfeited, provided the Banking Associations reimburse the Treasury the costs of preparing the notes furnished.

RAILROAD RATES.

The Railroad Commissioners Engaged on a Coal and Stock Tariff for all the Roads in the State—Serious Charges of Extortion Against the Illinois Central Road—Complaints of New York Shippers of Unfair Discrimination Against Them—Reduction of Grain Tariff on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners adjourned to-day until next Tuesday. For the last few days they have been engaged upon a coal and stock tariff, which is intended to apply to all railroads in the State.

The most serious complaints on account of railroad extortion come from men who ship either cattle or coal, and especially the latter many of whom complain loudly and vehemently of the conduct of the Illinois Central Railroad.

To-day, the Commissioners sent out citations to the following prominent and heavy stock shippers, and invited them to meet here, to advise with the Commissioners, next Tuesday: John T. Alexander, of Morgan County; Charles Easton, of Champaign County; and Joel Dalby, of Sangamon County. They have also invited the Hon. Joseph Hart, of LaSalle County, Chairman of the House Committee of Thirteen, to whom was submitted the various railroad bills of the House and Senate, near the close of the session, to reconcile the conflicting views of ambitious railroad legislators, and from which Committee the present law emanated; also, the Hon. John H. Oberly, of Cairo, a member of the Committee, and Chairman of the Conference Committee on the law.

Robert Dawson, of Effingham, called at the office of the Commissioners this afternoon, and preferred serious charges against the Illinois Central Railroad. Before the new tariff was adopted on that road, he was in the habit of paying, as per old charges, $40 a car-load for lumber from Chicago. At the same time, however, the Company carried lumber through Effingham to St. Louis, 98 miles further, for $35 per car. He recently had to pay $168.98 more on nineteen car loads of lumber, than he would have paid under the old tariff, and the cars contained 10 per cent less of lumber. The old tariff was considered very high, and especially when compared with the less rate to St. Louis; and what is true of lumber, he says, is true of all kinds of merchandise, the rates being advanced from 25 to 30 per cent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The railroad controversy is continued, and manufacturers and shippers are expressing their dissatisfaction with the freight lines.

Benjamin B. Sherman, Vice-President of the Committee of Seventy, and President of the New York Sugar Refining Company, states that unfair discriminations of railroad companies in favor of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, against New York, were the principal grounds of complaint on the part of New York merchants, and that they were determined to put an end to such unfairness. He says that the railroad corporations must no longer be permitted to water their stock three or four times and then charge 8 per cent. As soon as cool weather begins, public meetings will be held, and the subject will be pressed upon the attention of the people. Other heavy shippers say that the contest is a continuation of the fight of last year, and has been brought up at this time in anticipation of the fall trade. Agents of railroad and forwarding companies state that rates for the shipment of freights are lower now than they have been for a long time. First-class freight is now charged 75 cents per 100 pounds to Chicago, and proportionately to other points, Chicago being the basis.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 1.—The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad has lowered its grain tariff on the Iowa Division to correspond with that of the Rock Island Road.

EXPIATION.

Two Murderers Hanged.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Nicholas and Hallahan, the murderers of Mrs. Lampley, were executed at five minutes past 10 o'clock this forenoon.

Immediately after breakfast a prayer-meeting was held in Nicholson's cell, at which both prisoners, their spiritual advisers, and a few members of the Young Men's Christian Association were present. Several hymns were sung, after which Nicholson led in prayer. The hymn "Rock of Ages" was then sung. At 8:35 a. m. the prisoners entered the Director's room, where an hour was passed in devotional exercises, consisting of singing, prayers, and short religious addresses, by both prisoners, who were quite calm and composed, and who expressed their confidence in Christ. The Sacrament was then administered. The prisoners ascended the steps of the platform with steady tread, both smiling. Arriving on the platform, Sheriff Kane said that Hallahan desired to make a few remarks, so the latter stepped forward and said:

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS: I acknowledge that my sentence is just. I am perfectly willing to give up my life for the crime I have committed. There is nothing like Christianity and brotherly love.

He returned thanks to the Warden and Deputy, and said: "I die in the faith."

Nicholson next advanced and said:

My punishment is just, and I warn you all against love of money and against evil companions. I commit my dear wife and precious children to the hands of a merciful God.

At the conclusion of Nicholson's remarks, Hallahan again advanced, and said:

I freely forgive all my enemies, and hope they will forgive me.

Nicholson responded:

And I also return the same.

The men then took their positions on the platform, Nicholson on the west, or on the left hand, and Hallahan on the right of the platform. Sheriff Kane then adjusted the nooses on their necks. The prisoners took leave of their spiritual advisers, and, after ten minutes' silent prayer, the drop fell, and the execution was accomplished. Hallahan's body exhibited convulsions, but Nicholson died without a struggle.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—The execution of Hollohan and Nicholson to-day was conducted in the most orderly and appropriate manner. With the exception of smoking in the main hall by a few city officials and visitors, nothing whatever occurred inappropriate to the solemnity of the occasion. During this afternoon and evening over 6,000 persons viewed the remains of Hollohan at the undertaker's establishment.

LUCCA'S DIVORCE.

Her Ex-Husband Parades His Grievances in the Berlin Papers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Berlin papers contain a letter from Baron Von Rhaden, the divorced husband of Mme. Lucca, repudiating and denouncing what he terms "the villainous piece of rascality" practiced upon him in New York in his divorce suit. He says: "Leaving untouched all other shameful antecedents, I, last autumn, laid before the proper court in Berlin, a complaint for divorce on the ground of malicious abandonment, and this proceeding is taking its regular course. The accusations raised against me, and through which, in connection with perjury and other crimes, success has apparently been obtained, I declare to be most perfect untruths, as are, also, the hearsay declarations which are attributed to a witness who is not even named. The reason for hastening the proceedings commenced in such a sudden and unheard-of manner, and this act of violence in New York, can only be found in the news reported in the journals that Madame Lucca had already again been married to Major Von Wallhofel." The Baron denies having received notice of the proceedings begun for divorce in New York, and states that he has moved in the court which granted the decree for its annulment.

The Yellowstone Expedition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 1.—The rear of the Northern Pacific Expedition reached the Yellowstone at the mouth of Powder River on Saturday last. Gen. Rosser, Engineer in charge, immediately started back, arriving at Bismarck last evening, and will be here on Sunday morning. He brings plats of the located line from the Missouri to the Yellowstone. The health of the survey party and escort was good. No hostile Indians were seen by the main body. Stanley's command will remain in camp on the Yellowstone.

FOREIGN.

Progress of the Insurrection in Spain—More Fighting.

Estella Captured by the Carlists—Departure of the Insurgent Fleet from Almeria.

Discovery of Carlist Plottings in Cuba.

Further Debate on the Duke of Edinburgh Marriage-Grant.

Evacuation of Nancy and Belfort, France, by the Germans.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—A dispatch received by the Minister of War announces a sharp fight at Malaga, and the defeat of the insurgents, with a loss of eighty-seven killed.

The insurgent fleet has sailed from Almina, causing great rejoicing. It is believed the fleet will next visit Alicante, and the garrison and citizens are preparing for defense.

The arsenal in Cadiz still holds out for the Government.

The Republican fleet is bombarding the position held by the insurgents in San Fernando.

The Government troops at Seville have captured twenty cannon.

The Junta at Gro-de-Valencia has seized three vessels belonging to the revenue service.

In the Cortes to-day, a resolution of censure directed against the insurgent deputies was debated. Senor Castelar made an eloquent and patriotic speech, counseling moderation on the part of the Republicans. The resolution was adopted by 195 yeas to 15 nays.

Majarra tobacco factory, the last refuge of the insurgents in Seville, has been captured by the troops. Large numbers were taken; among them were several foreigners, members of the International Society.

A Carlist force, 1,000 strong, attacked Portugalite, seven miles from Bilboa, this morning. The garrison made a vigorous and successful defense. The Carlists were defeated with heavy loss, and driven over the Galindo River.

The town of Ulhama, thirteen miles from Murcia, has proclaimed its independence. A Junta has been organized, the first act of which was to levy a contribution of $25,000 on the inhabitants.

The report that the frigate Villa de Madrid had joined the insurgents is officially contradicted.

The insurrectionary fleet, which left the harbor of Almeria, was last seen heading for Malaga. Two other frigates in the hands of the rebels are off Malaga, trying to raise contributions from the citizens. Four German men-of-war are in the harbor watching them.

PAU, France, Aug. 1.—The Carlists announce that Don Carlos has captured Estella, with the entire garrison, which surrendered as prisoners of war.

Parcelles, a prominent instigator of the Cartagena insurrection, has been arrested.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—An insurgent frigate entered the harbor of Malaga to-day, closely followed by a German man-of-war. She shortly afterward sailed, going eastward, and pursued again by the German. It is supposed that she will be captured by the latter.

The insurgents of Grenada offer to surrender.

CUBA.

KEY WEST, Aug. 1.—Mail advices from Havana of the 29th ult. contain the following intelligence:

The Government has obtained possession of important documents, revealing the doings of the Carlists in Cuba, and criminating Guijano, counsel for the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, and legal agent for several wealthy merchants of Havana. Other persons are under the surveillance of the Courts. The arrest of some prominent men is rumored. In searching the house of Guijano $500,000 in gold was found, which, it is said, was collected to be sent to England to further the cause of the Carlists.

The *Tribuno* calls upon the Government to embargo the property of the Carlist conspirators in Havana.

The Commissioner sent to the insurgents has returned after an interview with Cespedes, who refused to enter into any negotiation.

Severe engagements have taken place lately near Puerto Principe. The town of Yareyal was attacked recently by a Cuban force of 300, which was repulsed after a fight of several hours. The insurgents, however, set fire to several houses.

Guzman, a prominent Cuban, who was made a Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish army for saving Valmaseda from capture, was lately killed in battle.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—The lithographers of this city have struck work. They demand the payment of their wages in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

All railroads from this month forward exact passenger fares and freight bills in gold or its equivalent.

In view of the many abuses in the matter of Chinese contracts, the Government has ordered the Captain-General to strictly enforce the punishment of transgressors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The trial of Austin Bidwell and his accomplices in the frauds upon the Bank of England will take place on the 18th inst. It is rumored that the accused will plead guilty.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant has been further adjourned until Monday next, in consequence of the continued illness of a juror. Kenealy, the leading counsel for the defense, will commence his address upon the resumption of trial, and will probably occupy four days, finishing on the 8th inst.

The bill granting £25,000 per annum to the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his marriage, came up to-day for a third reading.

Sir Charles Dilke made a long speech against the grant.

Gladstone replied with bitterness, characterizing the persistent opposition to the bill as indecent.

Multz, member for Birmingham, protested against the epithet "indecent," and Gladstone withdrew the offensive expression.

Newdegate asked if the marriage would be solemnized according to the form of the Church of England.

Gladstone distinctly and absolutely declined to answer the question.

Anderson, member for Glasgow, moved an amendment providing that, in event of the Duke of Edinburgh succeeding to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, the annuity cease.

After further debate the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill passed in Committee.

The election of member of Parliament for Greenwich takes place to-morrow. The contest is close and exciting, and there has been some rioting.

The miners of the Wegan district, Lancashire, have struck for an advance of wages and a reduction of hours. The movement does not have the sanction or sympathy of the Trades Unions.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Nancy and Belfort were evacuated yesterday by the German troops, who burned all the goods which could not be taken away. The inhabitants of both cities remained in their houses while the Germans were leaving.

Disturbances are reported at Bacn Letape, in the Department of Vosges. The Sub-Prefect was beaten by a mob, who cried: "Vive Thiers; vive Gambetta."

During the evacuation of Vosges by the Germans there were cries of "Vive la Commune."

The Prefect of the Department of the Upper Loire has forbidden the sale in the streets of the Radical journal *Le Peuple Souverain*.

The report that the Count de Paris had gone to Frohsdorf to visit the Count de Chambord is pronounced false.

SAN DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Information discloses the fact that for some days past the agents of the insurgent leaders of San Domingo have been in this city purchasing arms, and the recent shipment of 1,000 stand has been made to a point within the control of the revolutionists.

Opposition to Baez is said to be daily growing stronger through the objection of the Dominicans to the Samana Bay Company, which, it is alleged, have failed to fulfill any of their promises for the improvement of the territory conceded to it, and are only occupied in stripping the country of its valuable products, and exporting them without making any return in the form of new buildings, local improvements, or other works designed to aid and advance the material progress of the country.

In the battle of June 18, at Carnero, according to private advices, Baez's troops left 100 dead upon the field, and since the battle desertions from his army are frequent.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Germany proposes a Congress of the maritime powers to decide the status and treatment of the insurgent Spanish ships.

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 1.—Prime Minister Minghetti has written a letter to his constituents denying that the Italian Government contemplates a new loan.

THE CHOLERA.

Progress of the Epidemic in Columbus, Indianapolis, and Other Places.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 1.—The cholera seems to have opened with increased vigor. No cases were reported for two days, and the people began to think that the scourge had disappeared, but four fatal cases have been reported to the Board of Health to-day, renewing the former excitement. The work of disinfection is going forward thoroughly. Superhuman efforts are being made to dislodge the monster. Cases so far are confined to the eastern section of the city. It is not believed the disease will become epidemic. Thirteen deaths occurred to date.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The *Evening Dispatch* learns from a gentleman just arrived from Poplar Bluff, Butler County, Mo., that the cholera has raged there recently. Thirty deaths had occurred out of a total population of less than 800. The mortality was largely confined to railroad hands, but several well-known citizens have died. The disease has now nearly abated.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 1.—There has been no cholera in the city for nearly a week until this morning, when a convict died at the Penitentiary of this disease.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—Two deaths are reported from cholera among the working mill hands, with two cases that will probably terminate in death.

[By Mail.]

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press, July 29.

From a private letter received by us, yesterday, from Jonesboro, dated the 27th, we learn that, for the week ending Sunday night, there had been six deaths from cholera in the town.

LATER.—Our correspondent's letter, last night, giving the news up to 6 p. m., is full of gloomy intelligence. Five new cases were reported last evening—making fifteen cases in all. From forty-five to fifty families have left up to last evening. All the hotels are closed, and every kind of business has been entirely suspended. Our correspondent says Jonesboro reminds one of Goldsmith's Deserted Village. No deaths occurred, yesterday, though several were expected last night.

From a private letter dated Birmingham, Ala., July 17.

I am just recovering from severe symptoms of a mixture of billious fever and cholera. Out of a population of nearly 5,000 only 500 remain. We are in the midst of an epidemic of the above diseases. A great many people have left for the mountains and different places—the balance have died. To-day, out of 500 inhabitants, ten were buried, and twenty-three new cases are reported already—a great many hopeless ones. Walk through the streets at almost any hour, and you can hear the groans of strong men going down to an early grave under the tortures of cholera. It is terrible. Men drop on the sidewalk and expire; others fear to approach them, leaving them in some cases to their fate,—although all are not cowards.

CHILD-SLAVERY.

The Touching Story of Two Little Wandering Troubadours—Brutality of Padrones.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Two Italian boys have appeared before the Consul-General of Italy, and asked that they may be protected against their padrone, Michael Carcone, whom they charge with having inflicted upon them the most barbarous cruelties. The boys were given by their parents to Carcone for a consideration of $50 a year and that they should be well taken care of and be taught music.

A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of Carcone, but he seems to have left the city. One of the boys, 16 years of age, says in his statement, made under oath to the Italian Consul, that he was, by private contract between his father and Carcone, given to the latter for the term of five years, to perform under him the profession of an ambulant musician, with a remuneration of 60 ducats, equal to about $50 in gold, for the end of said term, binding himself to use kind treatment and to instruct the boy in the profession of a musician. The boy started from Italy under the guide of Carcone, and arrived in New York two months ago, where Carcone, instead of teaching the boy to play the harp, compelled him from the first day to go about the streets as a bootblack, restricting him, under the menace of several threats, to tell anybody that might question him, that he was living in New York with his own father and not with a padrone. Whenever a boy does not bring home to the padrone sufficient money to satisfy him, he is illtreated and severely beaten with punches, slaps, &c., and at one time the padrone caught him by the neck, pressing him with his fingers as though he meant to strangle him, besides giving him a bite on the nose.

FIRES.

Serious Destruction of Property Yesterday at Norwich, Burlington, and Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 1.—About midnight last night a fire broke out in the cellar of J. H. Bacon's grocery store, situated in Hedge's Block, in the business centre of the city. It was put out by the City Fire Department before it had gotten under headway. The loss was $2,000 to $3,000 on the stock and a few hundred on the building. Fully insured. It was the work of an incendiary without doubt, having originated where nothing was stored but old boxes and barrels. Some seven or eight incendiary attempts have been made in this city within a few weeks. But one party has been apprehended as yet, and he is in jail in default of $10,000 bail.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 1.—The South building of the Norwich bleaching and calendering works was burned this morning. The loss is $75,000; insured.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The total insurance on the East Boston bonded warehouse is $821,000 on stock, and $31,000 on the building. The loss on the building will be total, and on its contents there will be a salvage, probably, of from 25 to 40 per cent.

NORWICH, Ct., Aug. 1.—The building belonging to the Norwich Bleaching and Calendering Company, containing calendering and finishing rooms, was destroyed by fire to-day, with most of the contents. Loss about $75,000; insurance unknown.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 1.—A *Gazette* special says the music store of P. Kesler, at Fort Wayne, was burned early this a. m.; loss, about $8,000. The Ætna had $4,000 insurance; Fireman's, of Dayton, $1,500. Mr. Kesler, who was sleeping in the building, was with difficulty rescued.

Terrible Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 1.—Nelson Whitmarsh and Patrick Congen, coal-miners, were about to descend to their work in the Union Coal Mine, in Peru, this morning, when the big bucket in which they were standing fell with them 200 feet to the bottom of the "sump," having broken through a plank platform 2 inches thick in its descent. Strangely enough, they were not fatally injured, though badly bruised.

Fishing in the Illinois River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 1.—John Beal and Timothy Donoghue, gentlemen of this city, spent yesterday among the finny tribes in the Illinois River, in the vicinity of Starved Rock, and with common hooks and lines caught 125 pounds of pike, pickerel, and bass.

A SUMMER-TRIP.

Chicago to Bismarck, via Duluth—Notes by the Wayside.

Chicago, Geographically and Commercially, the Venice of the Lakes.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill., July 23, 1873.

"If you deny me justice, then fie upon your laws; there is no force in the decrees of Venice. I stand upon my bond; answer, shall I have it?" If Chicago can give a Jew justice against a Christian, then will she hold her own against the Genoas of the day. Let her Board of Trade and her to-be-purged Justice-rooms accept Venice as their model, and the world will see a resurrection of Venice upon the shores of the Northwestern Adriatic.

The busy hum of thousands returning from their daily toil was dying away on the ear when, with moonlight on the waters, and the golden hues of a declining sunset gilding the spires of this highly-moral city, we passed

FROM THE RIVER TO THE LAKE,

through a large fleet of coal, lumber, and iron-freighted argosies, bearing inward to a city apparently afloat and asleep on the bosom of the mirrored lake. Fully-inflated lungs and a delicious coolness divorce us from our other self, who, for weeks past, has been domiciled under the ever-attendant dense envelope of impurities which hang like a pall over the far-reaching array of streets. After a night's rest, we wake and find ourselves at Milwaukee. If this city be a measure of what the Great Northwest is to do for towns paying homage to Chicago, where and when is this rapidly-accumulating development to culminate? But yesterday, Chicago a marsh; Milwaukee, grove-covered hills; our middle-aged men associated with their inception;

CAN HISTORY PARALLEL IT?

Can the Past, with centuries, pile up the results which the same number of years have produced here? Does the Old World to-day form an adequate conception of the vast natural treasuries of this country,—treasuries which, at every muscular effort of her exiled sons, is creating cities in what was a wilderness, pouring plenty into the granaries of over-populated Europe, transmuting prairie-grass into gold, and evolving a grand arterial circulation between East and West, North and South; the result, "Trade, the calm health of nations." The world scarcely realizes the fact that, forty years since, the Chicago swamp was cleared out, by the Indians, of the few hardy traders who were temporarily sheltered by the then most advanced fort of the United States. It is of interest to start from this point, and travel Northward and Westward till we reach to-day the point where

CIVILIZATION AND SAVAGERY

confront each other, as they did in our juvenile day on the lake-front of Chicago.

The most superficial observer notes that, the farther we get from Chicago, the cities, settlements, squatters, and clearings become fewer and wider apart, until spaces of from 30 to 40 miles of coast may be passed where no sign of humanity is made. Nevertheless, year by year, 100,000 immigrants pour through Milwaukee and Chicago, and are spreading over the country; section after section of prairie are broken up and wood-land cleared. Could we compress years into the observation of weeks, we should see this vast tidal wave of Civilization perceptibly move within our vision. Between Chicago and Duluth, 1,000 miles of coast, richly clothed with valuable timber above, and profuse metalliferous riches below, await the coming men. The lever is being applied at many points, indicating as many districts, each one of which is individually capable of

SUPPLYING THE WORLD

with iron for the next 1,000 years. The same may be said of its copper; and the present indications of silver promise to pour such an abundance into our midst as to naturally alter its present relative value to gold.

The Present and the Future are dominant in our thoughts; but the Past, the long Past, rises up, and thrusts upon our notice facts clothed in language all nations may understand,—facts concerning the condition of these latitudes when climate and physical features were different to those of to-day. The student of the Glacial Period of our globe has, on the shores of Superior, overwhelming evidence of the generally-accepted geological fact that, at some period in the past, not very far removed from the advent of man,

A HUGE GLACIER

enveloped in its cold and grinding embrace all the high latitudes of the Continent. In the scooped-out lateral valley, and the great valleys of Lake Superior, he is surrounded by evidences which accumulate in the ratio of his observation. In many instances, the valleys have been filled up by the ordinary moraine-matter left by the retiring glacier. Hancock and Houghton Valleys are rich in moraine-matter, and modified and unmodified drifts inclosing boulders many tons in weight, which have traveled hundreds of miles from their parent-rock. The excavating power of water has not sufficed to rid the valley of its drift, but it has aided in noting two distinct alterations in the level of the land. The rocks here, as in most metal-bearing districts, attest great disturbances, and necessarily intense chemical change. The power which collects the minute atoms of

COPPER

distributed through large areas of rock has been busy in aggregating them into masses of native copper; and denuding forces have probably stripped off much overlying rock, and thus exposed to our observation the rich deposits within our reach. These denuding forces were powerful enough to wrench off large and small masses of rock holding native copper; and these masses, incased in ice, after much wandering, have been borne into our more Southern States, where their discovery has often led to the vision of copper-deposits near by. These erratic blocks are sad deceivers, even in the proximity of mines. I was told, at Houghton, of a block discovered there which yielded 18 tons of pure copper. This was refreshing. But, near, a lode was discovered, and a conclusion based thereon. This lode must be the father of the erratic. On the strength of this conclusion, a company was organized, and, after $200,000 had been expended, the lode did not pay, and, at every stage, it persistently repudiated its affinity to the erratic 18-ton claimant. The quays there attested the richness of the mines; scores of masses of native copper, weighing 2 and 3 tons each, were scattered around. At this locality, copper-on-the-brain afflicted most of our party. Ladies and gentlemen, including a straight Methodist parson, plied the hammer vigorously, in not only breaking stones, but also the Sabbath.

The mammillated rocks of glacial districts are well shown at many points along the coast, but notably at Duluth.

After eight days on the water, we enter at sunrise the port of

DULUTH,—

the city, par excellence, of great expectations. Nature and Civilization are its bondsmen. It appears destined, within this century, to have its 30,000 inhabitants. We may safely predict for it a slow (compared with Chicago), sure, and healthy growth. Another Naples, as beautifully located, better built, and minus its lazzaroni. Here I part from the Peerless. I paid my full fare, and claim there is "elbow-room" for criticism. I fully indorse the opinion of your correspondent, Miss Laura Ream. There was everything needed, a place for everything, and everything in its place; men enough for every duty, and every duty well performed; every courtesy and attention from officers and servants to passengers; in every respect a superb boat. If our business-men would move from their *dollarous* ways to this source of health, a stream of tourists would set in requiring twenty Peerlesses for their accommodation.

Au revoir, not Farewell, is my parting salute. Bismarck is the goal. The thin parallel threads of iron, the communistic agency of the nineteenth century, bear us over high trestle-works skirting the St. Louis ravines, through a country the very Mecca of artists, wild and heavily timbered with pine, cedar, and tamarack for 80 miles; and then rush us into a country

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL UNDER HEAVEN

for the agriculturist,—timber, small prairies, and lovely lakes, for at least 150 miles. Here is to be the great grain district of the Northwest in the *immediate* future; and gradually the 200 miles beyond to Bismarck will be captured by the advancing tide of agriculturists. Nine-tenths of the land over the 480 miles from Duluth to Bismarck is good agricultural land. The Teuton will come, and see, and conquer; and the Future will cherish the names of a new school of conquerors, before whose victories the heroes of the Past will fade into one-horse barbarians. Sociology will point to them as the exponents of a natural law; self-interest evolving silently and surely the development of empire-growth. Here the annually-receding wheat-zone of America will find a resting-place. An acclimatized race will push out from the timbered district, and the wilds of Dakota, now whitened by the skulls of buffaloes, and treeless for 100 miles, will be as our fair Illinois; the Isles of the Pacific tributary to her people; her Duluth the Chicago of to-day; and Chicago the

FIRST COMMERCIAL CITY OF NORTH AMERICA.

The mining industries will centre on Superior, the manufacturing in Illinois and Indiana. To these iron and coal centres, the brains and the capital of the Old World will migrate.

Bismarck, we left you a canvas-city, and baying the hostile Sioux. You have our best thanks for your kind courtesies, our pleasant remembrances; and we share your confidence in the great future awaiting your city.

JOHN W. CLARKE.

ENIGMAS OF DEATH.

ROCHELLE, Ill., July 30, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your correspondents, "H. T. Artist" and "Equity," are agreed that "Crime is a grievous error of men," and yet both are mistaken. Crime is no error; it is a disease. It is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. Men are of necessity good or bad, as they are of necessity white or black. Causes of crime are always beyond the control of the criminal. This may not always be apparent; yet, if we investigate the career of any criminal, we readily obtain abundance of proof.

There is no effect without a cause. This being self-evident, we ask: Why does an individual commit murder? Murder is the effect; what was the cause? What caused the cause, and the preceding cause? And then, how long before these inquiries lead us to the revelations of the first causes, entirely outside and beyond the control of the individual, and also force us to conclude that the crime was a necessity, or unavoidable, and that the same circumstances (causes) and same conditions (agencies) would again produce precisely the same effect?

Men are imperfect. If we were all perfect, there would be no crime. But we are all imperfect, and therefore all more or less (what we term) criminals. This physical condition of our bodies, operated upon by other bodies,—society, home-influences, climates, education for good or evil, and circumstances in general,—decides of what physical and moral status we shall be during our life. If we are good, beautiful, intelligent, we are fortunate indeed, but certainly should not take credit ourselves, because, if causes or circumstances had been different, we might have been entirely opposite in our nature. If our parents had been negroes, we would be black; if idiots, fools; if born and brought up among thieves, the probabilities are that we could not now discriminate between right and wrong, between good and evil, or exhibit any remarkable degree of moral excellence.

For this reason, it is our duty to be charitable towards those that are really unfortunate. We should punish crime only for the protection and reformation of society,—never for revenge. If our institutions of reform are inadequate to reform the criminal sufficiently for the safety of his fellow-men, it may become a necessity to imprison him for life, or, in extreme cases, inflict capital punishment; but the latter barbarous power should only be resorted to in cases of absolute necessity.

A murderer is mad. A dog in a similar condition we shoot on the spot, but a human life is valuable. We have no right to take a human life, save when there is a probability of losing our own. Self-protection is the first law of nature. The lion doesn't "err," he acts out his nature; neither does the murderer,—only we are linked to the latter by chains of universal brotherhood.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "I suppose we must punish evil-doers as we extirpate vermin; but I don't know that we have any more right to judge them than we have to judge rats and mice, which are just as good as cats and weasels, though we treat them as criminals. I will tell you my rule in life, and I think you will find it a good one: Treat bad men exactly as if they were insane. They are insane,—out of health morally. Restrain them from injury, promptly, completely, and with least possible injury, just as in the case of maniacs; and, when you have got them so they can do no mischief, sit down and contemplate them charitably, remembering that nine-tenths of their perversity comes from influences entirely beyond their control."

OTTO WETTSTEIN.

BATAVIA, Ill., July 30, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in to-day's TRIBUNE an attempt at answering the article I wrote upon capital punishment, and, as there seems to be some mistaken views entertained concerning it, I thought it might be well to make a few suggestions. I hope there are not many who would judge me as harshly as "Equity" has in presuming what I would have the law to say. This is his argument, not mine. I do not argue that there should be no punishment for crime, nor that all are insane that commit it. I consider the penitentiary for life a severe enough punishment, and the death-penalty too much so. But what can we gather from his argument? Is it not that murderers are vipers; that they are actually vermin, and as such should be exterminated? This is the opinion of many; these views are dangerous to society; they are a hindrance to progress; I can see nothing but malice in them; and the extreme of this policy is mob-law itself, which, in my opinion, is not a very healthy outgrowth.

But I do not wish nor intend to enter into a controversy upon this subject. I think we can better occupy our time in the further consideration of the causes of crime, and thus in time bring about a healthy state of society, founded upon true principle.

H. T. ARTIST.

JUVENILE FORAYERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The truth of the old adage, that one bad boy will spoil a dozen good ones, is nowhere so apparent as in the daily forays of boys upon the country-crops, by jumping upon the railroad-trains unknown to conductors, and stealing rides into the farming regions. One of that class of boys who will neither attend school nor work for a living, and generally known as "a sneak-thief" or "gutter-rat," induces better boys to jump upon the railroad-cars with him, and steal an excursion into the country. Then they steal their passage back in the same way. They generally take the front end of the car, where they will be least likely to be observed by the conductors. They know that the conductors dare not throw them off when the cars are in motion. And, when the cars stop, they jump off, and take their chances to get on again when the cars start. They go from 15 to 30 miles a day, as far as they know they can go and return the same day, so that the innocent boys will not be missed by their parents.

Parents in Chicago will be surprised to know how many excursions of this kind their children are taking. Besides the risk to the lives of the boys in jumping on and off the cars when in motion, parents should fear the danger to their habits and morals. For they are imperceptibly educated into the lowest walks of thievery. Having stolen their passage into the country, they must amuse themselves when they get there. Consequently they rove about the farms, stealing all that they can carry off, and damaging what they cannot steal. Oftentimes they break into houses and steal.

Now, our police should stop this condition of things. Railroad-companies pay taxes, and are entitled to protection. Parents pay taxes, and do not want their children enticed into practicing burglary, robbery, petty larceny, etc., etc. The railroad-companies are constantly complaining of such outrages, and solicit aid of the police. Such aid should be cheerfully rendered. The locking up and sentencing to the Reform School of a few of such boys would scare all the others. No boy should be allowed to ride upon the outside of a train. And parents should look to this, unless they want their sons ruined.

LAW AND ORDER.

THE BRIDGES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: During this week I have, upon three different occasions, been unwarrantably detained at the Madison street bridge. These detentions were entirely unnecessary if the bridge-tender had attended to his duty. I was yesterday detained nearly 17 minutes, and to-day a little over 20 minutes. Why do not the proper officers see that the bridge-ordinance, which prohibits the bridges from being kept open longer than 10 minutes at a time, is strictly enforced? Please call our authorities' attention to the matter, that they may attend to it at once.

CHICAGO, July 30, 1873. A SUBSCRIBER.

CALIFORNIA.

A Rainbow—Fogs—Santa Barbara—The Climate of San Francisco—Going to the Country—Tourists—A Wonderful Spring.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22, 1873.

Last evening my room became radiant with some great glory from the outer world, which demanded my immediate attention. What was my surprise to behold in the eastern heavens

A RAINBOW

cutting its ribboned length through purple clouds, and hanging over our parched land, in utter defiance of all rainbow-precedents,—for how are rainbows made without rain?—and certainly old Pluvius has kept his face behind a cloud for months past, and, if he continues after this manner of the past, we need not expect him to resume his sceptre and commence his *rain* before October or November, when he usually begins in earnest, to the great delight of farmers and miners. You see a rainbow at this time of year is to us as rare as green peas are to you in December. We are not guiltless of all moisture, however,—for, over from the sea, in the afternoon, hurries

A MIGHTY FOG.

Old Tamalpais, our sentinel mountain, grows dim and spectre-like as the gray folds of the fog wrap him in from base to lofty summit. The poor consumptive ties his scarf over his mouth, and directs his thought to Santa Barbara, where fogs are unknown, and which is called the "Gate of Paradise,"—not because it opens the direct way for struggling mortals into another and better world, as the name might suggest, but because it is a place of enchantment, where winter's cold and summer's heat invade not, where all fruits grow and flowers bloom for aye, and where people are much too happy to work. Now, San Francisco is the climate par excellence

FOR WORKERS.

It is just cold enough to make the blood circulate with avidity, and thus to keep the brain in good condition. Our summer-winds affect unpleasantly only the fair, useless portion of humanity. The gay promenader here finds little joy in a dress-parade. The wind sweeps down in dusty gusts, and tosses all her finery awry, besides making her movements a toil of the severest kind; but to occupants of counting-houses, to all indoor-workers, this is the place for serene comfort.

Californians, individual and original as they are in some things, yet fall far short of delightful newness in others; for instance: here, every lady who can command the means

GOES TO THE COUNTRY

in June, July, or August, after the fashion of her Eastern sisters. Now, there is no place under heaven, unless it be the Desert of Sahara, so forlorn, so dusty, so hot, as our country in the months mentioned; nor is there one on the face of God's beautiful world more lovely, sweet, and fragrant in thousands of green and flowery delights, than is our own California during all the winter and early spring months. In February, our hills are clad in verdure, and many varieties of bold, wee flowers vaunt their delicate colors, and are forerunners of battalions still to come. Anon, in April and May, our valleys and mountain-sides are fit places for fairy dwellings. Then, why should world-spoilt women and children dawdle within the city's precincts, waiting for the edict of fashion to pronounce upon an appropriate season for decampment? But they do. Occasionally you see a "strong-minded" who solitarily betakes herself to the early woods, in defiance of her prescribed sphere; and no doubt the piney incense and the reviving spirit of the world but add to her unwomanly strength, and round her out in a more disgusting robustness of health.

At present the city and country are full of

TOURISTS.

All the way from old England, Ireland, and Scotland, not to mention other foreign lands, do they flock to see our Yosemite Geysers and big trees. Traveling here is becoming more comfortable every day. A lady now is no longer obliged to ride into the Yosemite Valley on a man's saddle, "man-fashion," with baggage confined to a hand-satchel. No; this season, she, and plenty more like her, have been seen, appareled after the lily of the field, daintily doing the Yosemite in good clothes, and an abundance of them.

Such another country for springs, hot and cold, there is not, nor ever was, on the face of the globe. Not only is there a sovereign water-cure for every known disease, but scarce a day's travel from here is a spring that is said to contain the wonderful alchemic property of making a woman appear fascinating

TO HER OWN HUSBAND.

It is needless to say that that spot is much frequented, and that the proprietor is on the road to wealth. On Saturday nights the hotel is crowded with anxious-faced husbands, who have hopefully gone down to see and grasp the truth, if possible. As each man seems immediately to find the sought-for quality in any and every other man's wife, without showing even a commendable spirit of inquiry in regard to his own, it is much to be feared that the whole fascinating story was invented by that sordid-minded landlord in his own selfish interests.

LAURA LYON WHITE.

THE TAX-STEALING LAW.

CANTON, Fulton Co., Ill., July 29, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In one or more articles in THE TRIBUNE, you have referred to the injustice of the so-called "Railroad Aid law of 1869," especially in its effects under our new Revenue law. Now, as the editors of our great metropolitan papers (particularly THE TRIBUNE) are supposed to know almost everything, and to be willing to convey that knowledge to honest seekers, we write for information as to the practical workings of this law, and its effects upon the tax-payers of this county, burthened with a railroad debt of about $180,000. (It was originally $300,000, but we have paid and canceled about $120,000 of bonds.)

Under this law of '69, the State Treasurer is required, "immediately upon receiving the revenue for each year, to place to the credit of such county, in the State Treasury, *all* the State taxes collected and paid into the State Treasury *on the increased valuation* of the taxable property of said county, as shown by the annual assessment-rolls *over* and *above* the amount of the assessment-rolls of the year 1868," &c.

Under the new Revenue law, the assessed valuation of property in this county is nearly *four* times greater than the assessed valuation of 1872, and *all* the other counties in the State show about the same increased valuation.

Now, if (say) 1 per cent on the valuation under the old law would produce an amount sufficient for State purposes, it is evident that ¼ of 1 per cent on the assessed valuation of 1873 will produce the same amount; but how is the *rate* of taxation for State purposes to be fixed? Must it be a rate on the whole valuation of the State, that will produce the amount required for State purposes; or, must the State officials first ascertain the *increased* valuation under the new Revenue law in the forty-two counties of the State *without* railroad debts, and the *old* valuation of 1868 in the sixty counties *with* railroad debts, and, upon this gross valuation, fix a *rate* that will yield the amount required for State purposes? If so, let us see how it will work as between us and our neighboring County of Knox, that has *no* county indebtedness for railroad-purposes. We will assume that their assessed valuations were equal in 1868 and 1873, as they are near enough for the purposes of this illustration:

Assessed valuation of Fulton County in 1868	$5,000,000
Assessed valuation of Knox County in 1868	5,000,000
Total valuation of Knox and Fulton for 1868	$10,000,000
One per cent for State purposes in 1868 yielded	$100,000
Assessed valuation of Fulton County in 1873	20,000,000
Assessed valuation of Knox County in 1873	20,000,000
Total valuation of Fulton and Knox for 1873	$40,000,000

Now, how much of this $40,000,000 is subject to taxation for State purposes? Under this last supposed construction of the law, let us see:

Assessed valuation of Knox County in 1873	$20,000,000
Assessed valuation of Fulton County in 1868	5,000,000
	$25,000,000

So we have $25,000,000 in place of $40,000,000 upon which to levy taxes for State purposes; and, assuming that the State will require the same amount as in 1868, viz.: $100,000, to raise this on $25,000,000 valuation will require a rate of 40 cents on the $100; at which rate, Knox County will pay for State purposes $80,000 and Fulton County $20,000, leaving $60,000 to be applied to her railroad debt. Is this to be the practical working of the law? Please enlighten us.

FULTON COUNTY.

Simon Cameron's Vow.

Simon Cameron, when Secretary of War in President Lincoln's Cabinet, made a vow to plant corn in the streets of Charleston. The fulfillment the Lancaster (Pa.) *Examiner* gives in Mr. Cameron's own words: "I did not forget that resolution, and when our troops gained possession of that seditious city I went there, planted the corn with my own hands in one of the streets, engaged a man to attend to it and cultivate it, and to this day I preserve the fruit of that crop in my cabinet at home. I never had any doubts as to the result of the struggle, nor had I any scruples about using every proper means to accomplish that result in the shortest possible time." Simon didn't tell this anecdote until he heard recently of the farmers' movement.

THE $22,000,000 CASE.

A Succinct Statement of its Points—The Bonds Involved—Their Stock, Bonds, and Condition—The Gist of Complaint and Defense—The Real Parties.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, July 31.

We referred yesterday to the great railroad case now being heard before Judge Dillon, in chambers, on application of Leon Wilmar and others, on behalf of bondholders for the appointment of a Receiver. In order to fully understand this case, the legal and railroad fraternity must take a railroad-map of Minnesota, find thereon the City of St. Paul, and then trace therefrom the lines of the first division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which they will find as follows:

First—The line extending from St. Paul to Sauk Rapids is 80 miles in length, is known as the Branch line, and was built during the years from 1861 to 1866; the first 10 miles thereof, from St. Paul to St. Anthony, was the first railroad constructed in Minnesota. This branch of 80 miles is owned by $350,000 of stock, and is mortgaged to secure the payment of three sets of bonds, to-wit: One set of $120,000, one set of $700,000, and one set of $1,220,000,—all of which were sold in this country, and the proceeds used in the construction of said Branch line, and are now held mostly by the original parties taking the same.

Second—That the line of railroad extending from St. Anthony and Minneapolis to Breckinridge is known as the Main line, which is owned by $500,000 of stock, and is mortgaged to secure the payment of three sets of bonds, to wit: One set at $3,000,000; one set at $6,000,000; one set at $3,000,000,—the first $3,000,000 of which were disposed of in this country, and the other $9,000,000, or that portion of the same which have been sold, were placed at Amsterdam and taken mostly by Hollanders. This main line was constructed during the years 1866 to 1871, is 207 miles in length, extending across the State of Minnesota, and through the richest part thereof, which is now rapidly settling, mostly with foreign immigration.

Third—That line of railroad extending from Sauk Rapids to Brainard, and that line extending from St. Cloud to St. Vincent, known as the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad,—the first being 60 miles long, and the latter 310, making 370 miles of this line; and this is the portion now being constructed, and out of which construction the suit and application now pending before Judge Dillon originate.

This last Company, in order to get their road built, made a trade with the owners of the aforesaid Main and Branch lines, to issue $15,000,000 of bonds, which were to be sold, and which were to be secured by a mortgage on the said lines from Sauk Rapids to Brainard, and from St. Cloud to St. Vincent, with all the lands and franchises belonging thereto, and the said Main and Branch lines taking a lease of these roads for a term of ninety-nine years. This trade was consummated in 1871, and the $15,000,000 loan was issued and placed in the hands of the banking-house of Lipman, Rosenthal & Co., of Amsterdam, Holland, through the hands of Leon Wilmar, Esq., as the agent of said house.

On the strength of this trade, and this issue and sale of bonds, and of the value of the land-grant and other considerations, the work of construction was commenced by the letting of a contract to the firm of De Graff & Co., railroad-builders, in 1871, and was prosecuted until October, 1872, when, from some unexplained reason, the delivery of funds from the sale of the bonds in the hands of Lipman, Rosenthal & Co. was stopped, and the work of construction on the road, of course, had to be suspended for the present.

At this time the St. Paul & Pacific lines may be described as follows:

Branch Line—Eighty miles long, $350,000 capital stock paid up, and $2,040,000 mortgage, with road finished and equipped.

Main Line—207 miles long, $500,000 capital stock paid up, and $12,000,000 mortgage, of which $10,000,000 are issued and sold, with road finished and equipped.

St. Vincent and Brainard Extensions—now under construction—370 miles long, $500,000 capital stock, and $15,000,000 mortgage, which is now being sold as above set forth, the proceeds being used in construction, and which are the direct cause of this railroad war and suit.

The great Northern Pacific Railroad, extending from the head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific Ocean, now under the Presidency of Gen. George W. Case, and the above recited St. Paul & Pacific Railroads, under the Presidency of Gen. George L. Becker, command the entire railroad business of Northern Minnesota and Dakota, north and west of St. Paul.

The Northern Pacific Company, being desirous of making St. Paul a terminal point of their line on the Mississippi River at the head of the great valley, where they could connect with all the railroads easterly through Wisconsin, and southerly through Iowa, at an early day in their construction-history cast about to secure such an important terminal point as that city, by making arrangements with the stockholders of the various St. Paul lines herein recited for the purchase or lease of said St. Paul roads when they should be all finished; and that is why the Northern Pacific is now a party to this suit.

The real plaintiff in the case now being heard before Judge Dillon is Leon Wilmar, of London, England, who claims to represent the holders of the $15,000,000 of bonds issued to build the St. Vincent & Brainard extensions, and the holders of $6,000,000 or $8,000,000 of the bonds of the Main line. He sets forth in the complaint that the Railroad Company has not paid its interest; that it is not using the money obtained from the sale of bonds for constructing and equipping the road, but for sundry and divers other purposes named in the complaint; and he asks Judge Dillon to make an order appointing a Receiver for all these lines, and to close out Gen. Becker's railroads; and that the Receiver have power to borrow about $5,000,000 more money from the said Wilmar, or anybody else who will loan it to said Receiver, at such rate of interest as said Receiver and loaner may agree upon; and that the said $5,000,000 so borrowed may, by order of said Judge, be made a first lien on all the property, land, and franchises of the recited St. Paul & Pacific Railroads, and over all the mortgages of every kind and description that have been issued, no matter when, and what for, or to whom; and that said Receiver go on and finish said roads now unfinished, and run the same until he can pay expenses and pay back this last borrowed $5,000,000, or until the roads shall be sold out under the order of the court to pay the same, which, the defendants claim, would result in wiping out $1,500,000 of paid-up stock and $22,000,000 of now issued and outstanding mortgage bonds.

The attorneys for Mr. Wilmar are the Hon. John M. Gilman, the Hon. James F. Gilfillan, the Hon. George L. Otis, leading and distinguished lawyers of St. Paul.

The defense plainly denies all the statements of Mr. Wilmar, and claims that everything is all right, and that, if Mr. Wilmar, and Lipman, Rosental & Co., the bankers, had done as they had agreed to do, all the roads would now have been fully finished, equipped, and in full running order, and everything satisfactory to both stock and bondholders, both at home and abroad; and that this is proved by the fact that no American stock and bondholder is making any complaint whatever as to the management, care, or condition of this great property, but that all are perfectly satisfied with its remaining in the hands of Gen. Becker, who has, they insist, managed the same faithfully and satisfactorily, since 1864, in all its departments.

The defense is represented as follows:

First—The Main and Branch Line Railroad Companies and the St. Paul & Pacific Company, George L. Becker, Horace Thompson, and William G. Moorhead, the Trustees of the mortgages, by the Hon. H. R. Bigelow and Judge Charles E. Flandrau, of the law-firm of Bigelow, Flandrau & Clark, of St. Paul.

Second—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and Gen. George W. Cass, its President, by the Hon. Theodore Cuyler, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. James Smith, Jr., of St. Paul.

Third—The St. Paul & Pacific Railroad and William G. Moorhead as Trustee, by the Hon. James Smith, Jr., of St. Paul, and Col. George Gray, of St. Paul, lately from Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gen. Cass, President of the Northern Pacific, sets forth, in his deposition before Judge Dillon, that the proceedings of the said Leon Wilmar, and of Lipman, Rosental & Co., are a conspiracy against the construction and business interests of all the above railroads; and, while the officers and managers of all these roads are united and untiring in their exertions to make the same a success, that they are working to undermine and destroy the value of the great properties here represented, so that they may get possession of the ruins and therefrom realize a fortune.

The reading of the bulky documents in the case was concluded yesterday, and the arguments of counsel open this morning. No one attorney is to speak more than three hours, it being intended to conclude the hearing by this evening if possible.

THE GORDON CASE.

A Statement by Mayor Brackett, of Minneapolis.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, July 31.

The Hon. George A. Brackett, Mayor of Minneapolis, returned home yesterday, and was cordially welcomed by the citizens generally. There were a few who feared that, owing to his indignation at the capture, his general intrepidity, and his hatred of tyranny and demagogism, he might be arrested on some trumped-up charge and detained at Fort Garry. Indeed, it is understood that such was the purpose of that insolent brute, Clarke, who sent two mounted policemen down the road 15 miles to intercept and bring him back. Macauley heard of this, and took Brackett around by a detour, evading the minions of the one-horse despotism, and gaining the boundary by a less frequented road.

[Here follows a lengthy narrative by Mayor Brackett, of which we give the concluding portion:]

After the arrest [of Gordon] was effected, and Hoy and Keegan had gone south with their man, Mr. Fletcher started back to Fort Garry and went to bed. Next day he heard that Hoy and Keegan were arrested. The report got around that Fletcher and Merriam would be arrested, and Mr. Macauley spoke to Attorney-General Clarke about it, told him the need of their departure was urgent, and asked what they should do. He said, "Let them go. I am going to meet Bradbury and his prisoners, and will be at Scratching River and release them if they get into any trouble." They started for home. Clarke had preceded them, and was at Scratching River when they drove up. He told them that he wanted them to go back, to appear as witnesses the next day, and they would not be detained. They felt that their business was suffering, but they reluctantly turned back. When at Fort Garry Clarke invited them into a room to take their deposition, sent for an officer, and had them arrested and thrown into jail.

Mr. Macauley, who, as is well known, is an extensive lumber-dealer in Fort Garry, a partner of Burbank's, and who paid the $26,000 which was taken from Fletcher and Merriam, went to see Clarke in relation to Mr. Burbank, hearing that he was to be arrested. Clarke told Macauley to send Burbank out of town about 3 miles, to Mr. St. John's house, to remain until needed by Clarke, who stated he would not be arrested. Burbank went, but it was immediately whispered around that he was also to be arrested. Macauley got word to him advising him to leave immediately, and he fled across the Assinaboin River into the woods. Here he stayed all the first day, during which Clarke's emissaries went to seize him, but did not find him. Hearing of the trouble, Macauley, on the alert, went with a wagon on the other side of the river, found him in the bushes, and ran him off, overtaking the steamboat which brought him to Pembina. He drove about sixty miles in six hours.

The same night of their arrest, the prisoners, Fletcher, Merriam, Bentley, Hoy, and Keegan, were, about 12 o'clock at night, dragged from their cells in the jail, down through the streets, to a bastion in the fort, each man handcuffed and chained to a policeman. The pretext for this indignity and hardship was "the fear of a rescue," though the streets were as still as death and no man visible anywhere.

Wilson and I arrived at Fort Garry at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8. Taylor met us the first thing and went with us to the court. Hoy and Keegan were brought in in irons, chained together, but were released while sitting. Judge Betourney introduced us to the prisoners. He kindly accompanied us into the room, where we shook hands with them all around. We had been there about a minute after the Judge left, when the Sheriff, a tool of Clarke's, came in and politely interfered with us, telling us it could not be permitted. In the court we listened to Gordon's testimony, and, when he got to the point where he referred to the papers and my signature, the Attorney-General asked, "Who is Brackett?" Witness replied, "He is in the court [pointing to me], in conversation with the American Consul." The Attorney-General then very majestically ordered my arrest; remarking, sotto voce, "What a d—d fool he is to put his head in a sling like that!" Shortly after the adjournment of court, I was released from custody. In the evening, again I asked Judge Betourney for permission to see the prisoners. He politely acceded to my request. I had talked with them but a moment when the Sheriff came in, under the influence of liquor, and ordered me out of the room, claiming that the Judge had no authority in the matter; that the Attorney General was the only authority. When I was ordered peremptorily out of the court-room, I was even denied the privilege of speaking to Mr. Wilson. The next day I again asked the Judge if I could see Mr. Fletcher. He said I could, giving me an order on the Sheriff. I told him the Attorney General and his Sheriff denied his authority. He then went with me, and by personal intercession obtained an opportunity for a brief interview. The Sheriff again shortened my visit and abruptly compelled me to depart. I saw them once the next Saturday. Henceforth for eight days I was entirely excluded from speaking to the prisoners, and was also denied entrance to the court-room by the Sheriff.

After the committal of the prisoners, I had an interview with Clarke, in which I stated that the treatment I had received at his hands was indecent and outrageous. I told him that no gentleman would treat another in that way, and had a good, square talk. I demanded permission to see the prisoners. He said it rested wholly with the Sheriff. I told him the Sheriff sent me to him. I then told him that I should apply to a higher authority, for I was bound to see the prisoners. At last, just as I was going out, he called me back, and gave me an order. From that time I had free access.

Fletcher, Merriam, and Bentley have quarters about 12 by 14 feet square, lighted by one small window in front. Two policemen are within nearly all day, and sleep there at night. Three soldiers are on guard outside, meeting at three different points. In the bastion are confined Hoy and Keegan, locked in every night, with no ventilation except through a port-hole, with two policemen sleeping with them and a heavy guard outside. They were not let out till I made a personal request, after which reluctant consent was given to have them walk out between two policemen and within the guard of soldiers. They are now permitted to sit outside of their cells. They are now building a blockhouse near the jail to keep the prisoners in. They have lived first-rate, because Mrs. Bentley has furnished three meals a day. The respectable portion of the community throughout sympathize with the prisoners and denounce Clarke bitterly.

At the close of the trial, McKenzie stated to Mr. Wilson that he wanted to see Mr. Brackett, or he would hunt me up immediately. Shortly after he came to the fort and said, with a bluster, "I want to see you outside." He drew out a copy of the *Pioneer*, and said he wanted to get satisfaction; he called my attention to the paragraph stating that he, McKenzie, had tried to blackmail the prisoners, and said he wanted to find the man that sent the lie. I told him I did not send it. I said, "I did send a dispatch to Roberts telling him that I had paid $1,000 for fees, and that $2,000 more had been demanded by one of the lawyers. My authority is Mr. Macauley. I would believe Macauley before I would believe you. I have no objection to saying that you are the man I mean. You can have satisfaction in any way you desire. I consider it a dirty, low-lived, blackmailing operation. The day after I came here, you wanted to sell me a piece of land so that I might be a landholder and go bail. You said it belonged to Clarke. It was worth about $3,000. You asked me $15,000, and said it would be worth it some time, and Clarke would doubtless be gratified to have me buy it, though of course he didn't know anything about your offer, you said. You gave me a plat of the land. You then told me of a neat trick by which I could steal it, by transferring it to a stool-pigeon who could go bail, then deed the land back to me, and we could all escape! You made the same proposition to Fletcher and Macauley. You are a blackmailer." I afterwards told him the same thing in the presence of Wilson and others, and dismissed him from the case.

This plain story will tell something of the origin and progress of the difficulty, and will show how our citizens have been treated in Manitoba.

GEORGE A. BRACKETT.

A Human Skull Found in Solid Rock.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Accounts were given of a human skeleton unearthed by the quarrymen in Neander Valley, near the Dussel, at Elbenfeldt, in Rhenish Prussia. The professors pronounced it to be of great antiquity, and were of the opinion that the Neander man, whose bones possessed in general the same qualities which characterize the bones of the mammoth found in neighboring districts, and inclosed in the same diluvial loam, lived together with the mammoth and other extinct animals of the drift period. The skull was the subject of measurement and calculation of brain-power. Its capacity was found to be about equal to that of the average Polynesian and Hottentot, and while the opinion of geologists differed in regard to minor points, all admitted the great antiquity of the skull and bones.

And now Kansas furnishes an old skull for geologists and phrenologists to puzzle over. The Osage Mission (Kan.) *Journal* gives an account of a late discovery near the western line of the county. It is a human skull embedded in a rock, and was brought to light by blasting. Dr. J. C. Weibley, of Osage Mission, thus describes it:

It is that of the cranium of the human species, of large size, imbedded in conglomerate rock of the tertiary class, and found several feet beneath the surface. Parts of the frontal, parietal, and occipital bones were carried away by explosion. The piece of rock holding the remains weighs some 40 or 50 pounds, with many impressions of marine shells, and through it there runs a vein of quartz, or within the cranium crystalized organic matter; and by the aid of a microscope presents a beautiful appearance.

If this be a fact, and it seems to bear the impress of truth in the description, neither Lyell nor Hugh Miller, nor any of the rest of the subterranean explorers report anything so strange. The Neander man comes the nearest to it, but the Neanderthal bones were found in loam only two or three feet beneath the surface. This skull was discovered in solid rock. It was compared with another skull which the Doctor had in his office. The rock-tombed specimen had a far better developed cranium in its several diameters, and was exactly like the other skull except that in its greatest diameter it measured an inch and a quarter more. The inference is, that the antediluvian, or preadamic men of this continent were intellectually better developed than the men of the old world. That may turn out to be a very distant source of pride to us, as the heirs of the new world, soil, and life. But there are a great many missing links to find before we take hold of this chain of thought with much confidence. If the Kansas discovery be real, it is worthy of a thorough scientific investigation.

THE TRANSATLANTIC BALLOON.

Efforts to Secure a Competent Historian of the Trip—Letters from Gen. Butler, Charles A. Dana, Geo. W. Childs, and Gen. George B. McClellan.

From the New York Graphic, July 29.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

THE GRAPHIC COMPANY, NEW YORK, July 11, 1873.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler:

MY DEAR SIR: You have doubtless heard of the contract between the *Graphic* Company and Messrs. Wise and Donaldson, whereby these two gentlemen undertake to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon of vast capacity and carrying power, which is now in process of construction. The *Graphic* Company, desirous of securing the services of one of the best writers and foremost men in the country, as historiographer of the expedition, take sincere pleasure in offering this position to you, as a recognition of your eminent abilities, and your unsurpassed style of vigor, incisiveness, and pictorial power. The balloon will sail about the 20th of August next; and thinking that at this sultry and depressing season you would probably enjoy a temporary relief from your arduous labors, and the novel experiences and needed refreshment the expedition would furnish, we offer you the position, with the hope that you will give the proposal a favorable consideration. Whatever the people of Massachusetts may do in the coming election, the *Graphic* Company is willing to afford you an opportunity to reach a higher elevation than any to which even the suffrages of a free people can carry you. Yours, very respectfully,

MANAGERS OF THE GRAPHIC COMPANY.

BAY VIEW, July 24, 1873.

To the Managers of the Daily Graphic:

MY DEAR SIRS: I am very much obliged to you for your invitation to cross the Atlantic in the balloon which is to be sent up by the *Graphic*, and I fully agree to what you say,—that, if I should accept the invitation, I should have an opportunity to "reach a higher elevation than any to which even the suffrages of a free people can carry me."

You certainly offer a great temptation to take part in the expedition. You forget another inducement which, just now, might be equally strong with me. I should go beyond the reach of the mail, the telegraph, and the newspapers—at least while I was at that "elevation" of which you speak.

Success in the great experiment which you are undertaking will do more, in my judgment, to show that the invention of the art of printing was a benefit to mankind than has been done by all the newspapers of the country since the foundation of the Government.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

CHARLES A. DANA.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY GRAPHIC, July 18, 1873.

Charles A. Dana:

DEAR SIR: Of course you know all about the proposed transatlantic voyage of Prof. Wise and Mr. W. H. Donaldson, under contract with the *Graphic* Company; for are not you the man in the *Sun*, which shines everywhere, and brings the hidden things of the world to light? And the *Graphic* Company, appreciating your eminent professional position, and your efforts in behalf of independent journalism, takes sincere pleasure in inviting you to accompany the proposed expedition on the 20th of August. Other gentlemen will make scientific, sanitary, æsthetic, and moral observations, according to their several preferences; you will not be restricted to any special field of investigation, but will be free to look down on men and things at pleasure, and especially to study the delinquencies of the Administration from the highest possible point of view. You may be the more inclined to accept our invitation from the fact that the upper currents of air sweep from southwest to northeast, and would carry you far out of the longitude of Philadelphia and Washington, beyond the sphere of "addition, division, and silence," and where there are no Shepherds with legal shears waiting to fleece every sheep with longer wool than the rest of the flock. Sympathizing with you in your persecutions, we take sincere pleasure in offering you an opportunity of overcoming your enemies by rising above them. Very truly,

MANAGERS OF THE GRAPHIC COMPANY.

EDITOR'S ROOMS, OFFICE OF THE SUN, NEW YORK, July 19, 1873.

To the Managers of the Daily Graphic:

I thank you very cordially for the kind invitation contained in your note of the 18th inst., and regret that professional engagements will not allow me to take advantage of so attractive a proposition. I remain, with great respect, faithfully yours,

C. A. DANA.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER, PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1873.

To the Managers of the Daily Graphic:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to acknowledge your courteous invitation to accompany your transatlantic balloon expedition on the 20th of August, and I thank you very cordially for the opportunity thus extended to take part in an event so interesting.

I am strongly impressed with the belief that the capacity of the balloon (in some form) for air navigation is much greater than has yet been demonstrated, and I therefore look upon all systematic, skilled experiments undertaken for useful purposes with great interest.

Your present enterprise, as I understand it, is of this character,—to test practicabilities, and out of them to develop utilities,—and as such is worthy of high praise.

I would have been glad, however, if our trained aeronauts had prepared the way for so grand an undertaking by a precedent test of the certainty and constancy of the westerly upper air-current by a series of experimental voyages for long distances overland from the west eastward.

But, having embarked in the enterprise of an effort to cross the ocean through the instrumentality of aeronauts ready to take the hazard, I heartily wish you and them the fullest success.

Regretting that I cannot avail myself of your courteous offer, I am, yours truly,

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

GEN. GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

To the Managers of the Daily Graphic:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge your very kind invitation to me to take passage in the *Graphic* balloon, on its approaching trip across the Atlantic, and to express my appreciation of the compliment you have paid me. I regret that it will not be possible for me to avail myself of the privilege.

Will you allow me to express the sincere admiration I feel for the energy and determination displayed in bringing to a practical solution a question of such high interest in a scientific and practical point of view.

Again thanking you for your very complimentary invitation, I am, very truly yours,

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1873.

Terrible Effects of a Cloudburst in Baker County, Ore.

From the Bed Rock (Ore.) Democrat.

On June 29, Union and vicinity was visited by the heaviest rain and hail storm ever known in this valley. It commenced at 2 o'clock, and in less than thirty minutes the whole face of the country was a lake of water. A waterspout burst on the hills directly north of the farms of Mrs. Cates and Mrs. D. B. Benson, about two miles east of Union, and the whole face of the hill was one grand, roaring cataract from summit to base, the water in some of the gulches being six feet deep, washing hundreds of tons of stone down into the road and fields below, many of which would weigh from 300 to 500 pounds, and two or three have been estimated at 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. It ruined Mr. Benson's garden and uprooted some of his apple-trees; washed down and carried away nearly a half-mile of fence on the Lawrence ranch, and ruined what grain chanced to be in its way. The hailstones were not large, but in some places they fell very thick, and where they were washed in drifts they may be found to the depth of six inches.

SUMNER'S LAST LETTER.

Discrimination Against Negroes in Public Schools.

Washington (July 30) Dispatch to the Boston Advertiser.

Senator Sumner this afternoon addressed the following reply to a note of congratulation and gratitude recently received from the leading colored citizens of the District:

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored by your communication of July 20, in which, after congratulating me upon my returning health and expressing your sincere hopes that I may resume my labors in the Senate, there to take up again the cause of equal rights, you mention that the colored citizens of Washington are now engaged in agitating what you properly call "a common school system for all children." I desire to thank you for the good will to myself which your communication exhibits, and for your hopes that I may again in the Senate take up the cause of equal rights. Health itself is valuable only as it enables us to perform the duties of life, and I know no present duty more commanding than that to which you refer. I confess a true pleasure in learning that the colored people are at last rising to take the good cause into their own hands, because through them its triumph is certain; but they must be in earnest. They must "insist and labor; then labor and insist again." Only in this way can indifference, which is worse even than stubbornness or opposition, be overcome. The open foe can be met. It is hard to deal with that dullness which feels no throb at the thought of opening to all complete equality in the pursuit of happiness. Permit me to remind you, gentlemen, that, living at the National Capital, you have a peculiar responsibility. In the warfare for equal rights you are the advance guards; sometimes the *forlorn* hope. You are animated to move forward not only for your own immediate good, but because through you the whole colored population of the country will be benefited. What is secured for you will be secured for all, while, if you fail, there is small hope elsewhere. Do not forget (and for this thought arouse to increased exertion) that your triumph will redound to the good of all. The District of Columbia is the place where all the great reforms born of the War have begun. It is the experimental garden and nursery where all generous plants have been tried. Emancipation, colored suffrage, the right of colored persons to testify, and their right to ride in the street cars,—all these began here, and I remember how well they were all encountered. On the abolition of slavery we were solemnly warned that riot, confusion, and chaos would ensue. Emancipation took place, and not a voice or sound was heard except of peace and gladness. I was soberly assured by eminent politicians that if colored persons were allowed to vote there would be a massacre at the polls. Then, again, colored testimony was depreciated, when it was insisted that the street-cars would be ruined if opened to colored persons. But all these changes were beneficent. Nobody would reverse them now. Who would establish slavery again? Who would drive colored citizens from the polls? Who would exclude him from the court-room? Who would shut him from the street-cars? And now the old objections are revived and made to do service again, in order to defeat effort for the common schools, being schools founded on the very principle of equal rights recognized in the elective franchise, in the court-room, and in the street-car. If this principle is just for all the latter, and nobody says the contrary now, why hesitate to apply it to education? How often we are enjoined to train the child in the way he should go. Why, then, compel him in those tender years to bear the ban of exclusion? Why, at that early period, when impressions are received for life, impose upon him the badge of inferiority? He is to be a man, therefore he must be trained to that self-respect without which there can be no true manhood. But this can be only by removing all ban of exclusion and every badge of inferiority by color. As the old objections are waived, so again do I present the great truth, announced by our fathers in the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal. Admitting this principle as a rule of conduct, the separation of children in the public schools on account of color is absolutely indefensible. In abolishing it, we simply bring our schools into conformity with the requirements of the Declaration. To the objection that this change will injure the schools, I reply, this is contrary to experience in other places where the commingling of children according to the genius of republican institutions has been found excellent in influence; and I further reply by insisting now, as I always do, upon that justice to an oppressed race which has been too long delayed, and which never fails to be a wellspring of strength and happiness, blessing all who help it and all who receive it. Feeling as I do on this question, you will understand that I cannot see without regret any opportunity neglected of advancing the cause, especially among my colored fellow-citizens. On this they should be a unit. Wherever the question presents itself, whether in Congress or the legislative chambers of the District, or the popular assembly, there should be a solid vote against every discrimination on account of color. It is easy for lawyers and politicians to find excuses according to their desires, but no fine-spun theory of technicality should be allowed to prevail against the commanding principle. Accept my best wishes, and believe me, gentlemen, your faithful friend,

(Signed) CHARLES SUMNER.

Timely Words to Mothers.

From the New York Tribune.

Our Quaker friends in Philadelphia, always foremost with useful practical advice and help, have lately issued a pamphlet addressed to mothers on the subject of the terrible mortality of late years among children during the summer months, and the means, aside from medical aid, of its prevention and cure. The directions are drawn up by a committee of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, and the names are those of men who stand highest in their profession in the treatment of children. Of course these directions are especially intended for the poorer classes of mothers, who are unable to fly with their teething babies out of the foul air of town, or to keep them under the constant oversight of a skilled physician. We make an abstract of them, anxious to do our part in averting the terrible doom of last summer from the little ones.

First—Perfect cleanliness is enjoined in every minute particular; the change of night and day clothing, clean with each change.

Second—A bed or cot, apart from its mother, for the child.

Third—Plenty of fresh air. The baby should be taken to the park, the boats that ply up and down the rivers; the shady side of broad streets or public squares; kept carefully out of the room where cooking or washing is going on, and given plenty of ice water to drink.

Fourth—The house kept scrupulously clean. Walls whitewashed; slops and garbage promptly removed, and the air purified by carbolic acid or quicklime.

Fifth—The child, if sick, must be kept to the mother's milk alone, or, if that prove insufficient, to goat's or cow's milk. There is no safe substitute for milk to infants who have not cut their front teeth. No child should be weaned, as a rule, until after its second summer. The food which Nature has provided will often save the life of a child when everything else fails.

Sixth—Without the advice of a physician, no child should be given spirits, cordials, carminatives, or soothing syrups of any kind. *Thousands of children, the physicians add, die every year from the use of these poisons.*

In fact, the sum and substance of these directions seem to be simply to guard the child against poisoning in air, foul clothes, food, or medicine; which brings us back to the first statement that pure country or sea air is the only absolute safeguard for the life of a young infant.

The Probable Attendance at the Centennial Exhibition.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The average attendance at the Vienna Exhibition for the first fifteen days of June has been 41,500 daily, and at this rate the total number of visitors for the whole season would be about 7,636,000. Some may be afraid that, the United States not having so compact a population as Europe, nor having its cosmopolitan travel, we shall not have as many visitors. The fact is, however, that one-fourth of the population of the United States resides within 250 miles from Philadelphia, and that our people not only have more money to travel with than the masses of European population, but they are infinitely more in the habit of traveling. The sentiment of patriotism, the desire to see the exhibition once, and the indisposition to be singular or out of fashion, will compel an immense attendance of our own people.

THE LAW COURTS.

The C., M. & St. P. R. R. Enjoined from Laying Track Corner of Carroll and Desplaines Streets.

Heavy Divorce Business—An Alleged Irregularity to Be Corrected in Equity.

Partnership Squabble—The Lamar Suits—What Constitutes Marriage—Show-Case Patent—New Suits.

M. Dernham & Co. have, in the opinion of certain creditors, been carrying on their business in such a manner as to merit quite sharp treatment, and, instead of proceeding in the usual slow and methodical manner, certain of the latter have already obtained an order for the examination of the debtors before the Register this morning.

Isaac M. Showman, of Rochester, New York, petitions for the adjudication of Morritz Dernham and Louis Greisheimer, doing business as M. Dernham & Co., at 58 West Randolph street, and of Morritz Dernham individually, doing business at 229 West Madison street, clothiers. Petitioner is creditor of the firm for an amount of $2,327.50, and of Dernham individually for an amount of $1,207.75. The total indebtedness of the firm is believed to amount to $22,000, and of Dernham to $30,000. The debtors, although they had on hand a large stock at the time of buying these good, before the accounts became due, pretended that they had already traded so disastrously as to be unable to meet their engagements, and they desired their creditors to compromise on the basis of fifty cents on the dollar; but they have never been able to make a satisfactory exhibit of the receipts and expenses, having kept no accounts.

It is further alleged that they are still in possession of both stores, and, notwithstanding the above large indebtedness is mostly past due, they are undisturbed, and are making large daily sales, and are getting rid of the property as fast as possible, thus reducing the assets of the creditors. Petitioners believe that the debtors have in their possession a large sum of money thus realized.

A sale to show cause and a warrant of seizure were issued.

HE WILL AND HE WON'T.

The Trustee of the estate of Christian T. Thisted and Thomas J. Huerin yesterday petitioned the Court under a state of affairs rather unusual when once a man has got so far in bankruptcy as to have a Trustee appointed to look after him. Christian refuses to sign the deed assigning his property to the Trustee, and proceedings are stayed in consequence. What renders the case more singular is the fact that the bankrupts are in Court on their own petition. The Trustee prays an order on the bankrupt requiring him to make the deed in accordance to law, and the Court ordered a rule to show cause one day after service why this should not be done to be issued.

ENJOINING ANOTHER RAILROAD.

Jacob P. Willard files a bill to enjoin the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, or the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, or both, laying down a track on Carroll street in front of his property at the corner of that street and Desplaines street. Complainant alleges the usual losses that he anticipates, and, in addition, asserts that his tenants are leaving him in consequence of the nuisance, and the virtual blockade of the street, which will be forever ruined for business purposes if the track is laid. He alleges also, that the grade of the street is to be reduced three feet, and other alterations made which will render the place nothing better than a mere bare railroad track; and that one or both of the companies propose to erect a depot south of Carroll street and west of Desplaines street, and think that, by damaging property as much as possible beforehand, they will get the land for a trifle, its value once having departed. Wherefore he prays, and has obtained, a temporary injunction pending the hearing of the cause.

DIVORCES.

Lyman N. Mansfield yesterday petitioned in the Superior Court for divorce from his wife Matilda, on the ground of adultery. He charges that she has given herself up to evil practices with one Mosher, and others, particularly on the 13th of last month. They have been married eleven years, and have one child, a daughter, aged 9 years.

Mary Martin also petitions for divorce from her husband James, who she represents to be owner of three houses,—No. 52 Nebraska street, and Nos. 312 and 316 Loomis street,—valued, with the lots, at $7,000, and of teams, horses, and other property, worth another $1,000. She alleges that during the past three years he has given himself up to intoxication, followed by cruel ill-treatment of her, so that she is now in daily fear for her life. The parties were married in 1854, and have ten children, the eldest having attained 18 years, and the youngest being 10 months old.

Judge Gary yesterday granted four divorces,—in the cases of Willard, Graham, Leonard, and Stone.

Alloyanna Arnold petitions for a divorce from John F., her husband, whom she accuses of the most brutal treatment, and with giving way to debauchery, by which he has dissipated the property they once had.

TO CORRECT AN IRREGULARITY.

Thomas S. Parker petitions the Superior Court, chancery side, to release a trust deed which was given to secure certain notes, which are alleged to have been paid off. The complainant relates that before the fire, and soon after the notes were paid off, he applied for the release of the trust deed, but was put off on the pretense that other parties would have to be seen first. After the fire, several other attempts were made, with similar want of success; and, seeing that he can obtain relief in no other way, complainant now invokes the aid of equity. He makes Henry C. Durand, Heman G. Powers, and Clinton C. Clarke defendants. The real estate in question is part of Lot 1, in Block 80, School Section Addition to the city.

WHAT CONSTITUTES MARRIAGE?

Another case has turned up in the County Court involving the marriage question, one of the sons of Gottlieb Willig, a German farmer, who has not returned home, and was unable to look into matters before, having petitioned the Court to set aside the grant of administration to Mary, who claims to be Gottlieb's widow, on the ground that she was never married to him; that is to say, that neither priest or Justice assisted them to unite together in the holy bonds of matrimony. The estate is worth $26,000, and the two sons, Charles Heinrich and Fritz, will undoubtedly fight the matter to the end, the former being the eldest, who brings the suit.

Respondent asserts that her marriage is good enough, she and Gottlieb having duly taken each other for man and wife, and she being acknowledged in that light.

The matter will go to the Supreme Court, whatever shape it assumes here, both sides feeling confident of the justice of their cause.

SHOW-CASE-MAKING MONOPOLY.

The monopoly of show-case making which the plaintiff in Terhune v. The Northwestern Show-Case Company, for infringement of patent, hoped to enjoy was temporarily blighted by Judge Blodgett, yesterday, he refusing the injunction asked for.

The show-case patent claimed by the plaintiff, if sustained, would practically prevent any one making a glass case in which to exhibit goods advantageously without paying a royalty to this patentee. This show-case is of much the same general utility character as the ordinary boot, shoe, glove, or walking-stick.

Mr. Crane, of Law & Crane, made an argument to that effect; and His Honor seemed to sustain his views, the injunction being refused. The Court briefly adverted to the necessity of a show-case being made, in the way claimed under this patent, for certain purposes, and the unreasonableness of a court of equity being asked to protect a claim that virtually prohibited all classes of society using a necessity.

PARTNERSHIP SQUABBLE.

A. S. Jackson yesterday obtained an injunction in the Circuit Court, restraining Jerry Wilson, his former partner, disposing of a horse and wagon, the two having been partners, and the same belonging to the firm, who are not legally dissolved. The defendant claims that, by virtue of possession of the horse and wagon for some time, he has settled all questions of partnership, but complainant says there are debts to pay, and he wants the horse and wagon held until the accounting is had and the partnership legally dissolved.

THE "LAMAR" SUITS.

The cross bill of Melvin et al., in Burnham v. The Lamar Insurance Company, having been published in the papers of yesterday, was yesterday ordered stricken from the files, it being considered sufficient for the energies of the Court and the lawyers to wrestle with the original petition, Melvin v. The Lamar, which is identically the same thing.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Johanna, the widow of Michael Crotty, who died in 1865, now Mrs. O'Brine, petitions the Circuit Court for dower in the real estate left by the late husband, which real estate is now enjoyed by her children, the defendants to the bill, namely, Sub-Lot 8, of Lots 1 and 2 in Block 27, in the subdivision of the south fractional quarter of Sec. 29, 39, 14.

John B. Curtis yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, against Wilson K. Nixon, $1,000 damages.

Michael Goldsmith yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court, in case, $5,000 damages, against Henry G. Dresler.

H. E. Mallory & Bro. yesterday obtained an attachment against Louis Daube and Charles Schraeder, for $646.46, being the price of twenty head of cattle, weighing 18,460 pounds, at 3½ cents per pound. The defendants are alleged to be concealing their property to defraud their creditors.

In the well-known grain suit, the particulars of which are familiar to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, namely Hoey & Sutphen, by agreement, yesterday, before Judge Tipton, a rule was entered on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, as garnishee, to sell the grain in question, and deposit the proceeds with the Clerk of the Court, for disposal under the ultimate direction of the Court.

On the admiralty side of the District Court, yesterday, the Commissioner's report, lately published in THE TRIBUNE, finding the amount due in Gwynne v. The Schooner J. Bigler, was confirmed, as amended, the amount being $4,127.49, subject to objections to be filed in ten days.

In the United States Circuit Court, the case of Frederick Nelson v. The Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada was filed, having been removed from the Superior Court of Cook County. The particulars have fully appeared.

James M. Veirs commenced suit in trespass in the Circuit Court, yesterday, against Charles Roehl, $5,000 damages.

Richard Kennedy yesterday obtained a writ of attachment against David Doty, a citizen of Hibernia, Duchess County, N. Y., for commission on the sale of real estate in Cook County, at 2½ per cent on $8,200, and expenses out of pocket; total, $226.30.

Yesterday the city filed an important petition for the ascertainment of damages to private property by the extension or opening of Dearborn street to Fourteenth street. The list of defendants' names fills one column of the *Evening Post*.

The German National Bank of Chicago yesterday commenced suit against Gabriel Rubel in assumpsit, $3,500 damages, in the Circuit Court.

In Lonergan v. The City, Judge Heaton granted a new trial.

In bankruptcy, in the District Court, yesterday, in the matter of Isaac M. Michael et al., a jury was waived, the case was submitted to Court, and taken under advisement.

Before Judge Murphy, yesterday, in Goodrich v. the Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company, motion for new trial was denied, and exceptions taken to the ruling, and judgment given on the verdict. The appeal bond will be $10,000.

The United States District Court yesterday afternoon adjourned over until Monday morning.

In Atkinson v. The William Butcher Steel Works, before Judge Heaton, the plaintiff remits $2,378 (verdict $9,000), motion for new trial was denied, and judgment was given for the nett amount.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Frederick Nelson v. Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada; record from Superior Court of Cook County.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,001—Johanna O'Brine v. Mary A. Crotty et al.; petition for dower. 8,002—John B. Curtiss v. Wilson K. Nixon; assumpsit, $1,000. 8,003—Charles S. Hale and Alfred Hill v. George Y. Smith and William M. Melville; assumpsit, $500. 8,004—Appeal. 8,005—Jacob P. Willard v. C., M. & St. P. and M. & St. P. Railroads; bill for injunction. 8,006—Michael Goldsmith v. Henry G. Dresler; case, $5,000. 8,007—H. E. Mallory & Bro. v. Louis Daube and Charles Schraeder; attachment. 8,008—German National Bank v. Gabriel Rubel; assumpsit, $3,500. 8,009—A. D. Jackson v. Jerry Wilson; bill. 8,010—James M. Veirs v. Charles Roehl; trespass, $5,000. 8,011, 8,012, 8,013, 8,014—Appeals.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,461—Lyman N. Mansfield v. Matilda Mansfield; divorce on the ground of adultery, and for custody of child. 44,462—Thomas S. Parker v. Henry C. Durand, Heman G. Powers, and Clinton C. Clarke; bill to release trust deed. 44,463—James T. Quinn and William Leitch v. T. H. McHugh; confession, $248.15. 44,464—Mary v. James Martin; divorce and alimony on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness, and for injunction restraining the sale of property. 44,465—The First National Bank of Chicago v. Simon D. Phelps; petition to supply record of judgment for $259.89. 44,466—Edward Baggett v. Abraham S. Robinson et al.; mechanic's lien on corner of Lake street and Fifth avenue, for $483.40. 44,467—Charles D. Rhodes and David C. Bradley v. William Rutherford; assumpsit, $335. 44,468—Isaac N. Harrison et al. v. B. F. Thompson, Willard B. Foster, and James B. Doyle; assumpsit, $142. 44,469—Richard Kennedy v. David Doty; attachment for $226.30 for commission on the sale of real estate amounting to $8,200. 44,470—Alloyanna Arnold v. John F. Arnold; divorce, on the ground of cruelty and desertion. 44,471—In the matter of the petition of the city for the ascertainment of damages for the extension or opening of Dearborn street from its present southern terminus, at Jackson street, to the north line of Fourteenth street. 44,472—George A. Ingalls v. Frederick W. Pollard et al.; petition to confirm title. 44,473—John Wood et al. v. Philip D. Pollard et al.; same.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE FARMERS.

The following prospectus of a new weekly paper, to be called the *Industrial Age*, has been handed to us for publication:

PROSPECTUS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AGE.
F. A. NOONAN, S. M. SMITH, S. T. K. PRIME, EDITORS.

It is the purpose of the publishers to issue, from the City of Chicago, on the 20th of August next, a weekly paper of large size, bearing the above title. The aim of the editors will be to have the *Industrial Age* discuss respectfully, but with fairness and plainness, those questions of the day that are forcibly pressing themselves upon the attention of the public. It will render whatever aid it can to the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, Farmers' Clubs, Cheap Transportation Associations, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Merchants' and Working Men's Associations, or other organizations, in securing to the cause of Labor and Enterprise their legitimate rewards.

The *Age* will also endeavor to protect and defend the industrial classes of the West from the onerous exactions of Monopolies, solicited and created for the public benefit, but too generally perverted into the most adroit and destructive public enemies that ingenious cupidity ever devised.

The *Industrial Age* will discuss freely all questions of public policy and political economy, as they may arise, but will be non-partisan as regards the issues that preceded and existed during the late war. When candidates are presented by any party for the votes of the people that the *Age* is convinced will more faithfully represent the interests and wishes of corporations and speculators than of their immediate constituents, there will be no hesitancy in proclaiming it and urging their defeat.

To the end that the *Industrial Age* shall be worthy of the task before it, the services of a corps of the ablest writers in the country have been secured, among whom are the Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut; Mr. Kennicott, of Boston; R. H. Ferguson, Esq., of Troy, N. Y.; Fliny Freeman, Esq., of New York City, and others of equal note as sound thinkers in the West.

Correspondence from the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, Farmers' Clubs, Cheap Transportation Associations, and all other associations to protect the people from extortionate exactions, is respectfully solicited.

The publishers of the *Age* have been earnestly urged to enter upon the proposed enterprise by the agricultural and business classes of six of the old Northwestern States, and they have made such arrangements as will make it a permanent publication. It will be printed on a 28x42 sheet of fine paper, with new and beautiful type, and afforded to single subscribers at $2 per year; to clubs of five, at $1.75 per year; to clubs of ten or more, at $1.50 per year. Payments in all cases to be made in advance.

Letters addressed to the *Industrial Age* Company will receive prompt attention.

All persons receiving a copy of this prospectus will please act as agents for the *Age*, and take subscribers' names and remit the money therefor. All such favors will be appreciated and kindly remembered.

Specimen copies will be sent on application.
Address INDUSTRIAL AGE COMPANY, 173 Monroe street, Chicago.

FARMERS' MASS-MEETING.

WINCHESTER, Scott Co., Ill., July 30, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Farmers' Clubs of this county will hold a mass-meeting and basket-picnic on the 7th day of August next. Messrs. Flagg, of Madison County, and Smith, of Kewanee, will deliver addresses.

W. O. GILLHAM,
Cor. Sec'y Scott Co. Farmers' Club.

THE SHAH.

Some Facts and Incidents.

Extracts from a Paris Letter by Grenville Murray to the New York Herald.

The Shah of Persia is of a weak, vacillating, uncertain character. He often begins a business twenty times over and changes his mind as often before concluding or abandoning it. At present he is all for reform, and he had not been three days in England when he said to his Prime Minister: "Lo! see! Look at all around us! You are my Minister; make my country like this. You can do so, for you have both your power and mine to do it." On the other hand, "The Shah," said a French diplomatist recently from Teheran to the Duc de Broglie, on the Persian's arrival in Paris, "is as ignorant as a carp. He may desire to profit by his travels, but he will be unable to do so. He is surrounded by too many dolts and bigots."

The Shah does not spend much money upon his journey, and has made few presents. Those he has made are of small value. He brought four horses with him, and has given two away. They were worth about a hundred pounds sterling each.

It appears that the imaginations of the Shah's wives were fired by what they saw in Russia. They wanted to lay aside their veils, and go to public places uncovered. The Russian authorities did not know how to receive them, and the Shah was informed, in language as polite as possible, that royal honors could hardly be paid to several ladies at the same time. Similar representations were made by the other European courts, and there was only one way of getting out of the difficulty, which was to send them home. The thing was more easily said than done. The Shah's wives made a tremendous clamor when they were told that they must go back to Teheran, and ever since one of them has been very ill of rage and mortification, also, it is said of jealousy,—for everything finds its way in a miraculous manner to the Anderoon,—and His Majesty's conduct has been rather that of an enterprising bachelor on his travels than of a middle-aged father of a family.

What has most pleased His Majesty in Europe has been an exhibition of wax works, a fight between two fishes in an aquarium, and the wife of the Prince Imperial of Russia.

At home the Shah dines usually on rice prepared in several ways, a dish of stewed mutton and a dish of stewed fowl, with a few morsels of broiled calf's liver and sheep's kidney served on a skewer (kebabs). He eats this choice repast with his fingers. His drink is sugared water, lemonade (sherbet), or sour milk, mixed with a little salt. In Europe he has eaten whatever has been presented to him, and drunk wine frequently.

As a matter of fact, the jewels worn by the Shah are not of much value. It is more than doubtful if he has a dozen diamonds of any size, of pure water and free from flaws. He has some large cracked emeralds, and some large dingy stones of divers sorts and colors; but the principal jewel which belonged to his ancestors was stolen at the first of the last century by one Manouk, an Armenian merchant, who had advanced money upon it. It now sparkles in the imperial sceptre of Russia.

This Manouk, who is ancestor of the present wealthy and respectable Prince Manoukbey, of Bessarabia, having got hold of one of the biggest precious stones in the world, was frightened out of his wits lest he should be murdered because of it. It weighed no less than 193 carats, or one ounce twelve pennyweights and four grains troy; that is to say, far more than the Pitt diamond or the Koh-i-noor at its present size. Manouk knew very well that his life was not safe for an instant while he was known to have this awful treasure in his possession, so he gave out that he was dying and took to flight in the dress of a beggar. In this guise he made the best of his way towards the Russian frontier; but fearful of being robbed even of such rags as he had, he cut a hole in his leg and buried the diamond in his living flesh, binding filthy and sordid rags over it. The Empress Catherine II. offered for the diamond, when he reached Russia, £104,166 13s 4d, besides an annuity of £1,041 13s 4d, which Manouk refused. It was afterwards sold to Catherine's favorite, Count Orloff, for the first mentioned sum, without the annuity, and was by him presented to the Empress on her birthday in 1772. Moreover, although the Armenian, Manouk, did not get his annuity, he got something better and made a shrewd bargain. He obtained the concession of an immense crop of corn land in Bessarabia, and, now that the railways of Southern Russia have been opened, his descendants are among the richest wheat producers in the world. The title of Prince, after some dispute, has been recently conceded to them by the Russian Government, and, indeed, it generally is granted sooner or later by all Governments, under one form or other, to rich men.

Although His Persian Majesty seems so pleasant and so pleased just now that the European papers abound with anecdotes of his suavity and condescension, he has done some awful things in his own country. Among them stands foremost the treacherous murder of his brother-in-law, Meerza Tagui Khan, his first Prime Minister. Meerza Tagui Khan was the friend of Nassr-ed-Din when his prospects of ascending the Persian throne were very doubtful, and he held only the insecure and slippery post of Governor of Aderbijan. His own abilities would never have made a King of him; but on the death of Mohammed Shah the Russian Minister took him up, and Messrs. Ralli & Co., the rich Greek merchants of Tabreez, found him money, and then the genius and valor of Meerza Tagui Khan did the rest. So the Shah named him Prime Minister, and could hardly have made a better choice. The first thing he did was to organize a Post-Office—an institution previously unknown in Persia. The next thing he did was to create a police. Having done these two good services, he tried to establish order in collecting the taxes, which had been grossly mismanaged, and then he made himself enemies, as every one will who ventures to attack public abuses where money is concerned. The tax-gatherers and their creatures now began to intrigue against him, and Prince Dolgourouki, the Russian Envoy, was ruined in trying to protect him.

He was therefore driven into exile and compelled to hide himself at Cashan. Now he had married the Shah's sister when he stood high in favor, and though she did not and could not love him, because he was long past the age of love, she behaved with exemplary fidelity and devotion in his misfortunes. She would not leave him for an instant, and she prepared all his food with her own hands and tasted it herself. So the Shah, being unwilling to commit a violent murder in his sister's presence, determined to catch his old friend by stratagem. With this purpose His Persian Majesty sent a messenger of high rank to the fallen Minister, assuring Meerza Tagui Khan of a full pardon and immediate restoration to all his honors. The Meerza at once fell into the trap, and his wife, who could not believe that her brother could be so base and cruel as to deceive her, at last let her husband out of her sight in order that he might take a bath and put on the robe of honor which had been sent him by the King, as the customary sign of royal favor. He had no sooner entered the bath, however, than the chief executioner entered there also, exhibiting the Shah's warrant for his immediate execution, and merely leaving him a choice in the manner in which he preferred to die. The Meerza stretched out his arms resignedly and said, "Open my veins." The executioner then bled him to death as the Shah had commanded.

Railroads as Weather-Breeders.

Ogden, U. T. (June 20), Correspondence of the New York Graphic.

In view of the wonderful climatic changes now going on along the lines of the great railways crossing the plains, it is impossible to imagine a probable limit to the vast area which may here, within a few years, be deemed among the best portions of our country for the purposes of agriculture. The secret of this transformation from a desert to a fertile plain is contained in five words—the railroad has brought rain. No element was wanting in the earth itself, nor was aught in excess to enforce sterility, but everywhere there was drought. In the hot dust nothing grew, but stunted hardy grass and sage brush. All seemed desolation and utter hopelessness. Wherever irrigation was tried, its success exceeded the most sanguine expectations in developing an almost miraculous productiveness in the soil. No enthusiast dared, however, to dream of the possibility of artificial irrigation over all this enormous expanse. Rivers entering here would have been drunk up by the thirsty earth and sky long ere they could have reached its centre. Yet man's work has irrigated this land by an unexpected means. The railroad has brought rain. To the electrical influence of these long lines of iron between East and West, some attribute the change. By others it is affirmed that the effect has been produced by merely the displacement of the atmosphere, caused by the numerous heavy and swiftly-rushing trains. Be the cause what it may, the fact remains the same—that, year by year, since the Union Pacific Railroad has been operated through, the rainfall has steadily increased, until this season it has become, so far at least as the road is concerned, a decided nuisance. Who of the projectors of this road ever imagined that a time would come when its trains would be delayed in the middle of the plains by the overflow of water from violent rain-storms, covering the track, and in places even sweeping it away? Such has, however, been the fact this spring. Trains have been as much as twelve and even fifteen hours behind time from this cause alone. The result of this rainfall is already to be seen in the settlement of the country along the route. When first the Union Pacific was open to travel, one would ride all the long day through without seeing a human habitation, except at the miserable stations where trains were "side-tracked," coal taken on, or water drawn from wells of great depth. Now, as far west as Cheyenne, houses are scattered all along, fields are seen in a flourishing state of cultivation, and numerous herds of cattle prove how well the graziers have found the country adapted to their wants.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS.

Exploration of the Great West.

From the New York Evening Post.

As a writer in *Nature* well remarks, the present year will stand prominent in the history of the United States as a year of scientific expeditions, most of them relating to the exploration and natural history of the Great West. It was announced some weeks ago in these columns that Dr. Elliott Coues, the well-known naturalist, had been added to the staff of the International Northern Boundary Commission, thus providing for a detailed report as to the natural history of the tract traversed by that survey. The work of the Commission was begun last year, but it was not until last spring that Dr. Coues became a member of the scientific staff, as the tract extended from the Lake of the Woods to the village of Pembina, in the northeast corner of Dakota, a distance of rather more than 100 miles. Concerning the fauna and flora of this tract great expectations are entertained from the well-known ability of Dr. Coues as a naturalist, but no extended publication of results can be expected during the present year.

The expedition, led by Maj. J. W. Powell, on the Colorado River in Utah, has already been the subject of many letters and newspaper articles. Having been several years in this region, Maj. Powell's map may be regarded as the only accurate one in existence, and hence as a valuable contribution to geography. Nor has the domain of ethnology been neglected, as a large ethnological collection in relation to the Piute Indians abundantly evinces.

Of the Hayden Expedition, which has been at work these many years, very little need be said beyond the fact that the results of it have been valuable enough in the past to warrant pleasant predictions for the future. Its starting point this season has been Denver, its region the vast tract lying south of the fortieth parallel of latitude, and extending from Green River to the Rocky Mountains. It would be superfluous to say that the geological staff is a complete one, since that point is now-a-days taken for granted in the matter of exploring parties. Our readers will, however, be glad to learn that natural history comes in for its full share of attention in the presence of Prof. J. H. Batty, who is favorably known as a naturalist. The Wheeler expedition, also an old one, devoted to New Mexico and Arizona, has for the more rapid transaction of work, been divided into four parties. Mr. H. W. Henshaw and Dr. J. L. Rothrock attend to the natural history department, the interest of which has an amazing novelty to those whose horizon of knowledge is bounded by Audubon and other authorities. Enough has been developed already to warrant the assertion that students find a new fauna, almost, in this strange tract, the birds and beasts of which stand half revealed in certain papers recently published in the *American Naturalist*.

These expeditions are more or less familiar to the public as works which have been for some time under way. There are others which demand a brief notice. The Northern Pacific Railway having called for the services of United States troops, the opportunity has been taken to equip it with a scientific staff, with Mr. J. A. Allen, of Cambridge, Mass., as zoologist, accompanied with a photographer and other bearers of facilities for a thorough examination of a tract comparatively unknown to the public and even to scientific men.

The Santa Fe (New Mexico) triangulation party has another purpose—that of settling with more minuteness the latitude and longitude of different points west of Fort Wingate and south to the Mexican boundary. The party is separated into four working groups, one of which, with Prof. H. B. Herr as observer, will erect an observatory at Ogden. Another occupies a station at Salt Lake; yet another operates on the route from Denver to Santa Fe, and a fourth is engaged in taking observations along the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad routes.

Premising that Mr. Clarence King, who has spent some years on the line of the fortieth parallel, is now engaged in revising some portions of his work, the engineer party under Capt. Jones, engaged in exploring the Wind River Mountains, with Dr. Parry as naturalist, and the Alaska explorations, from which valuable results are expected, complete the list of larger ventures; and to mention mere State enterprises in detail would exhaust our space to no purpose, as few of them have more than a mere local interest.

The West has contributed amazingly, of late years, to the world's stock of the picturesque. There are strange Alps towards the setting sun; stranger Switzerlands, to which the Switzerland of history is as a miniature to its original. Vast wilds, vaster plains, terrible causeways of canons, awful basins of Yosemites—these crop out with every tale of exploration. New food is furnished for the imagination, giving to a new art and a new literature a new perception of nature and beauty. But in the way of contributions to science more must be expected in the region of natural history than in that of geology; and it is a pleasure to be able to say that this important department has been fully provided for in the existing expeditions, and that the study of natural history will receive a new impulse such as has not been communicated to it since the era of Audubon.

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Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
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Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:35 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 8:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
[illegible] Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.
Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	* 6:30 a. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:50 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 36 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	7:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 3:35 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:20 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:40 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)
Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 8 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	5:20 p. m.	9:20 a. m.
Freight Accommodation	10:30 a. m.	5:00 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 STATE-ST., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 16 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutions of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in general practice.
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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Caste." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Aurora Floyd."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

BE SURE AND CALL FOR "MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup." It has stood the test of many years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

BE SURE AND CALL FOR "MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup." It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, August 2, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

The reduction of the public debt last month was $370,518. The amount of interest paid by the Government on the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, beyond the sum repaid by them in transporting Government matter, now amounts to $16,222,132.

No parts of the new railroad tariff of this State have excited more complaints than the charges for carrying cattle and coal. The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are preparing a new schedule of rates covering these articles, and applicable throughout the State.

Gladstone lost his temper in replying to the speech of Sir Charles Dilke against the marriage allowance to the Duke of Edinburgh. He said the persistent opposition to the grant was "indecent,"—an expression which he was forced to retract publicly, and immediately. The bill has passed its third reading in Committee of the Whole.

Baron Von Rhaden, from whom Pauline Lucca was recently divorced, terms the proceedings by which the separation was effected "a villainous piece of rascality." He states, in the Berlin papers, that he received no notice of the proceedings, and has applied to New York to have the decree of divorce annulled. Before Madame Lucca began her suit, he commenced an action for divorce in the Berlin courts, which is still in litigation.

The Cleveland *Leader* objects to the resolution of the Columbus Convention condemning the Administration on account of its "staleness." Resolutions *indorsing* the Administration are not likely to become stale this year. The Republican Conventions of Maine, Iowa, and Minnesota omitted that evidence of loyalty. The Toledo *Blade* takes a still more wonderful view of the Columbus gathering. It says it was simply a put-up-job of the Democracy. It being customary for political parties to put up jobs in order to divide their own vote, the *Blade's* view of the case becomes extremely convincing.

In their election of officers, yesterday, the Kansas Grangers showed that farmers' ways are not those in which politicians delight. An attempt was made in the bad old way to cut and dry the ticket by a caucus, but one of the members, moved by the new spirit, arose and protested, and the incipient ring was broken. This action left the Convention with no other guide than their own will, which seems to have been all they needed. Master Dumbauld, of the old State Grange, was a candidate for re-election but was defeated, a Dr. Boling, who hitherto has not been prominent in the movement, being elected Master by one majority.

The farmers of McLean County, who met yesterday to nominate county officers, fortified their ticket by a statement of their principles that would serve as an admirable model for political platform-makers. Their platform has eight planks, couched in eight terse sentences, each straight to the mark. Their grievances are protective tariffs, salary-grabs, land-grants, railroad extortion, and political dishonesty. Their remedies are the discontinuance of all special favors to any classes, regulation of the railroads by law, rigid economy and honesty in the public service. They declare emphatically that they constitute themselves a separate and independent organization apart from the office-seeking coalitions of the day.

Carlism has long been suspected by the Spanish Government to be at work in Cuba, but they have not hitherto been able to uncover it. It is now asserted that a large number of Carlist conspirators have been discovered in Havana. They have been put under surveillance, and the confiscation of their estates is likely to follow. In searching the house of their leader, one Guijano, half a million dollars was found which the Government asserts was to have been sent to England to help Don Carlos. Nothing is said as to whether the money was left in Guijano's possession or not, but those who know the habits of Spanish officials in Havana will have very little doubt as to their disposition of this Carlist gold.

Eastern shippers as well as Western farmers have been the victims of the unjust discriminations and the extortionate charges of the railroads, and they are beginning an agitation at their end of the line which may be a great help to the Farmers' Movement. The sugar refiners, the grocers, the grain commission merchants, and other heavy freight-shippers of New York City have taken the movement in charge, and intend to co-operate with the producers of the West until the railroads are brought under proper control. Besides the mass-meeting in Cooper Institute next month, of which notice has already been given, they announce their intention of holding a series of public meetings to press the subject on the attention of the people and the Government. In addition to the evils of high charges, New York especially complains of the discriminations against it and in favor of Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, which its merchants say threaten a permanent injury to its commerce.

There was an effort made in the recent State Republican Convention of Virginia to pass a resolution condemning the salary-grab. It was a failure. Congressman Platt defended the back-pay as eminently just and proper; there was a serious commotion at the very thought of denouncing it, and the resolution was speedily withdrawn by the man who introduced it. This reminds us to say that no Republican Convention, or other Republican gathering, in the South has, to our knowledge, condemned this swindle, and that no Southern Congressman has covered his back-pay into the Treasury. The representatives of the carpet-bag States all voted for the bill. The school of politics in which the latter-day statesmen of the South have been educated is essentially the grab school. It is their rule to take all they can get and give up nothing. The Congressional salary-grab naturally commended itself to them as the proper exercise of political power, and their constituencies have been plundered so often within the past four years that they no longer rise to the dignity of a protest.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday. Mess pork was in good demand, and a shade firmer, at $14.50@14.62½ cash, and $14.30 seller September. Lard was dull and nominal at 7¾@7⅞c per lb for winter, and 7½c for summer rendered. Meats were in good demand, and firm at 7¼@7⅜c for shoulders; 9@9½c for short middles; and 10@12¾c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and a shade firmer, at 93@93½c per gallon. Lake freights were less active, but ⅛c higher, at 5⅜c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was less active, and quite steady at $1.40@1.41 till after 1 o'clock, then declined 21c with the close of the corner, and closed at $1.19. Seller August closed at $1.14¾. Corn was quite active at unchanged prices, closing at 36⅝c cash, and 38⅝c seller September. Oats were dull, and ¼@½c lower, closing at 26½c cash, and 26¼c seller the month. Rye was dull and easier at 57c. Barley was quiet and a shade firmer, at 81@81½c seller September. The hog market was largely overstocked, and prices receded to $4.20@4.80. Cattle were dull and unchanged, with sales at $2.00@5.90. Sheep sold at about former rates.

After the newspapers have pretty generally informed the public that Vice-President Wilson's illness is very serious, and that he will probably not be able to serve as the President of the Senate, an authoritative denial of the story comes from Boston. Mr. Wilson says that he is getting well as rapidly as possible, and that he hopes the newspapers will let him recover in peace. We hope so, too. Mr. Wilson has always been a hard worker, and earned his present position by incessant toil in the last campaign. It would certainly be a serious visitation if the physical sufferings, which have been largely brought on by his campaign labors, should deprive him of enjoying the position for which he labored. And the newspapers ought to let him recover in peace. What with the revival of his early Know-Nothing attachments during the campaign, and the elucidation of his Credit Mobilier connections since the campaign, Mr. Wilson has had his share of journalistic attention; and, as he is probably less responsible for the political corruption of the day than most of those who have been in office so long, it is certainly fair to hope that he will be spared to serve out his term as Vice-President.

The Springfield *Journal* has received advanced sheets of the 15th volume of Wallace's Reports, which gives the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Reading Railroad *vs.* Pennsylvania, in which the following points are made:

First—The transportation of freights, or of the subjects of commerce, is a constitutional part of commerce itself.

Second—A tax upon freight, transported from State to State, is a regulation of commerce among the States.

Third—Whenever the subjects, in regard to which a power to regulate commerce is asserted, are in their nature national, or admit of one uniform system or plan of regulation, they are exclusively within the regulating control of Congress.

Fourth—Transportation of passengers or merchandise through a State, or from one State to another, is of this nature.

Fifth—Hence a statute of a State imposing a tax upon freight, taken up within the State and carried out of it, or taken up without a State and brought within it, is repugnant to that provision of the Constitution of the United States which ordains that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

These points reverse the decision of the Railroad Commissioners of this State in applying the *pro rata* feature of the new Railroad law to inter-State commerce. They cover all the phases of this kind of commerce, viz: Transportation *in transitu* across the State; from a point without to a point within, and from a point within to a point without the State. There have been several like decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, but perhaps none other that touches the present question in Illinois so directly.

THE FORT SNELLING SWINDLE.

The explanation furnished by Secretary Belknap to our reporter, of the transaction which we call the Fort Snelling Swindle, is not at all satisfactory. It may serve to shield the Secretary from a charge of dishonesty at the expense of his intelligence, but there must be parties to the transaction, representing the Government, who knew that Fort Snelling and the 7,800 acres of land appertaining thereto *belonged to the Government and not to Steele.* They must have known that the pretended sale to Steele was a fraud, because it had been proved to be such by a committee of Congress, which had reported upon it in these words:

Resolved, 1. That the sale of the military post at Fort Snelling, and so much of the Reservation attached to it as was necessary for military purposes, made on the 6th day of June, 1857, under the authority of the Secretary of War,—the same being then and now retained under the authority of that Department, because necessary for military purposes,—*was without authority of law.*

2. That the said sale was made by the Secretary of War, notwithstanding the knowledge of the official opinion of his predecessor, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, and of other officers in superior military command, to the contrary, without consulting with, without the advice, and without the knowledge of any officer in the service of any rank, leaving the question of the retention of that post to the discretion of the Commissioners appointed to make the sale, and that this action on the part of the Secretary of War was a *grave official fault.*

3. That with a knowledge of the great value of the Fort Snelling post and reservation, and the importance of great caution and judgment in making the sale, the Secretary of War appointed as agents for the purpose unqualified, inexperienced, and incompetent men.

4. That provision for and management of the sale were so negligently, carelessly, and injudiciously made as to induce a successful *combination against* the Government, exclude all competition, and bring *a loss to* the Government.

5. That John C. Mather, agent for the Department of War for the examination and sale of the Fort Ripley Reservation, after having already joined a combination for the purchase of the Fort Snelling Reservation, acted, in making such purchase, in violation of his official duty, and against the known policy of the Government, and that, as to him and Richard Schell, represented by him as agent, and Steele and Graham, who were complicated in the sale with him, with a full knowledge of this official character, *the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation was at the time, and now is, void.*

To offset the opinion of Jeremiah S. Black, who was Attorney-General at the time Floyd was Secretary of War, against the foregoing declaration of a committee of Congress, and the subsequent vote of the House disapproving the sale, was an act of gratuitous folly, if not of knavery. If the Congress which meets in December next is not palsied with fright, or rotten with back-pay, it will propound some questions to Secretary Belknap like these:

1. Was the title to the Fort Snelling Reservation in the United States at the time of the so-called settlement with Steele?

2. Was the price obtained for said Reservation the true value of the property?

3. Was the sale to Steele made in accordance with law?

4. Were the rights of the Government in said Reservation protected as a private individual owning the same property would have protected them?

We undertake to say that, if these questions shall be propounded, an affirmative answer will be given to the first one and a negative answer to each of the others. It may be replied, and is in fact replied, that Steele was the *equitable* owner of the property. That depends upon whether he came into possession of the property by fraud. And right here is the gravamen of the charge, viz.: that the sale by Floyd to Steele was a notorious, unblushing fraud; that it was exposed by Congress and stopped, and that the present Administration has consummated it in the face of abundant evidence of its true character. To say that Steele was the equitable owner, without title, of 7,800 acres of land obtained by fraud, as against the real owner with title, is one of the most astounding assumptions ever put forth by a public officer. And yet this is what Secretary Belknap's explanation comes to. We shall therefore continue to characterize the transaction as the Fort Snelling Swindle, without, however, assuming that Mr. Belknap was knowingly a party to it. It may serve to ease off the Republican press a trifle to know that Steele is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Minnesota, though perhaps he may have more than one string to his bow.

THE SPANISH HORROR.

Since the expulsion of the Vandals from Spain by the Visigoths, and the civil wars, violence, and assassinations which in turn overthrew the latter, there has been nothing so horrible and inhuman as the sanguinary episodes of the insurrections which are now almost daily occurrences in that unfortunate country. Neither the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the atrocities of the Thugs of India, the worst horrors of the Paris Commune, not even the refinement of torture practiced by the savage tribes of our own country, can compare in brutality and fiendishness with the excesses committed by those monsters of cruelty at Alcoy. To realize it, we have only to imagine an uprising in one of our own cities of the lowest elements of the population, the overpowering of the authorities, and free license given to their brutal passions. If such barbarities were possible in this country, we should have to imagine these city officials stripped naked, some of them decapitated and hurled down from the balconies of the public buildings, where their bodies are trampled under the feet of the frenzied mob; others thrown down alive and caught upon pikes and bayonets and then rent to pieces; while others, after being smeared with petroleum, are set on fire, driven through the streets until they fall, either consumed by the fire or killed with the more merciful pistol-balls. Even women and children are transformed into beasts, and take a prominent part in the horrible slaughter, the details of which were so terrible at Alcoy that the Minister of Public Affairs, when called upon in the Cortes for information, could not repeat the whole of the dreadful story. And this is but a single episode in the bloody record of Spanish anarchy and misrule.

It is not difficult to discover the cause of the massacre at Alcoy. It must be inevitably referred to the fact that Spain has no settled Government. The pretended Republic has no more power or authority than a child. It makes laws which are never enforced. It raises squads of men and sends them into the field, where the larger part of them speedily become disaffected and go over to the ranks of Don Carlos, who is slowly but surely approaching Madrid. Its navy has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. Its principal cities, like Alcoy, Malaga, Cartagena, Barcelona, Grenada, Seville, Cadiz, Valencia, and others, have either declared themselves independent of the Government, or they are in the hands of the insurgents, and given up to their worst excesses. The Cortes itself is divided. The Deputies of the Left have espoused the cause of the Revolutionists, and protested against any thanks to the citizens of Almeria for their devotion to the Republic. The *Intransigentes*, or Irreconcilables, who seceded from the Cortes two months ago, and who include in their numbers some of the ablest orators in that body, are wandering freely through Spain, inciting the people to revolution, and the Government has not the courage even to suppress their newspaper organ, which is published at the seat of the Government itself. The International Society is seizing the property belonging to the State, confiscating Church property, melting up the church bells and plate, closing up factories, and inciting the workmen to the commission of the most atrocious outrages. The Government being powerless to prevent the outrages of the unorganized insurgents, or even to heal the divisions among its own friends and unite the various factions, is of course unable to withstand the progress of Don Carlos, whose army, though small, is well officered and organized, and whose operations are conducted by the recognized rules of war. The very excesses of the insurgents and Internationals, and the feuds of the various Republican factions, although not directly inspired by Don Carlos, are so many direct aids to his advance on Madrid. If not the recognition, he has at least the sympathy, of the French Government, and England itself stands in a friendly relation to him, as is evident from the reply of Lord Enfield, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, upon being asked recently in Parliament whether the Government intended so to recognize the Carlists as belligerents, answered that "they were unquestionably gaining ground," though not yet entitled to formal recognition.

The success of Don Carlos, however, would not offer any guarantees of peace or order in Spain. His reign would not be a quiet one. His grandfather, the first Don Carlos, when claiming the throne, proved to be cruel and relentless. During his war for the throne there were frightful excesses committed. The wave which lands the present Carlos upon the throne will speedily be followed by another wave which will wash him away again. Should he ever be fortunate enough to enter Madrid and establish his claim, he will find insurrections ready made in every city and town of Spain, and the present atrocities would be repeated, although we might expect a greater show of vigor in the effort to suppress them than has yet been displayed by the present imbecile Republican Government. There are only two methods of dealing with the situation: One is to let the people alone and allow them to go on cutting each other's throats until they get tired of the sport; and the other is to secure peace and order by the interference of the other European powers. International interference is no new doctrine in Europe, although by a sort of mutual understanding it has not been put in practice much of late. Interference compelled Holland to give up Belgium. It compelled Austria to cede Venetia and Lombardy to Italy. It protected Turkey from Russia. In Spain itself, the other powers have many times interfered in the interests of peace. In the war of the Spanish succession, England, Holland, and Germany for twelve years resisted the claim of Philip of Anjou to the Spanish throne. In our own day, as late as 1839, England and France, in the interests of humanity, stepped in to the aid of Maria Christina and drove Don Carlos out of Spain, thus putting an end to the horrible atrocities which were committed by his adherents. Since that time, however, by a kind of common consent, interference with the domestic affairs of another nation has not been recognized as a right, unless there were some valid pretexts for it. In such an emergency as this, however, it does not require much to constitute a pretext. The official announcement in the English Parliament is a foreshadowing of what may yet happen. The German Consulate at Almeria was destroyed a few days since. Pretexts as slight as this may even furnish grounds for interference. Whatever may be done or may not be done, the events which are transpiring daily in Spain are a blot upon the civilization of the nineteenth century.

THE TAX-STEALING LAW.

A correspondent from Canton, Fulton County, writes asking information concerning the operation of the tax-law of 1869, on the increased assessment of property for State taxes in 1873. The true operation of the law is stated in his letter, and we submit to the people of Illinois that a more infamous robbery, under the color of law, was never perpetrated. The law of 1869 made the assessment of 1868 a standard; it then provided that any tax levied for State purposes, or any increase of valuation over that of 1868, in any county or town owing a debt contracted in aid of railroads, should be held by the State Treasurer separately, and, instead of being applied for State purposes, should be used by him in paying the railroad-aid debts of such county or town. So long as the debt of the State was annually decreasing, and the amount needed for State purposes was diminishing, there was no occasion for increasing the annual valuation of property in the State over that of 1868, and, therefore, the diversion of money from the State Treasury for local debts was comparatively small. The Constitution of 1870, however, struck that large body of men in all local communities who live by handling public money a severe blow when it limited the creation of county debts to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the county, and limited the rate of county taxation to 75 cents per $100 for current expenditures by such county. These provisions, most excellent in themselves, clipped the wings of soaring Supervisors, and forced expenditures down to the hard-pan of indispensable necessity. The holders of the railroad-aid bonds got somewhat alarmed; so there was a general move all along the line to have the assessment for 1873 made four or five times as great as that of 1868, whereby the following results might be obtained:

1. The collection of a very large sum to pay the railroad-aid debts.

2. To authorize the increase of the county and town indebtedness by the issue and sale of bonds.

3. The increase of taxation for county purposes from 75 cents to $3 on each $100 of property.

To carry out these three objects the assessment for 1873, on a full valuation, is now progressing all over the State. Our correspondent touches upon one only of these topics, that of the railroad-aid swindle. We enlarge his illustration. The County of Knox owes no railroad debt, but the Town of Rio, in that county, owes $30,000. Under the operation of this law, the assessed value of property in Knox County will be increased from $5,000,000 in 1868 to $20,000,000 in 1873. But the Town of Rio will be taxed for State purposes only upon the valuation of its property in 1868. Nor will the property of the railroad which has been constructed in that town be assessed for State purposes; the whole tax collected therefrom will be applied to the payment of the debt of the Town of Rio. In point of fact, the other towns in Knox County will have to pay the railroad debt of Rio, or, which is the same thing, pay the State tax due from that town and taken to pay its railroad debt. So with many other counties where the debt is not a county debt, but chargeable to separate towns. In all such cases, the towns which owe no debt will practically have to pay the debt of those that have issued railroad-aid bonds. This is the case in Fulton County, where the debt of $178,000 is owed by only five townships; these townships will pay nothing into the State Treasury on the increase of their assessment nor upon the railroad property within their limits; and the deficiency in the State revenue will have to be made good by an apportionment of the amount upon the other towns in the county. In this way, towns in no manner benefited by the construction of the railways will practically have to pay the debt created to build them.

The mode fixed by law for meeting this deficiency is as follows: If the valuation for 1868 was $450,000,000 and that of 1873 is $2,500,000,000, and if the portion of this increase chargeable to the counties and towns owing railroad debts, and the property of railroads constructed since 1868 is $1,000,000,000, the Auditor will deduct $1,000,000,000 from his list of taxables and assess upon the other $1,500,000,000 a rate of tax necessary to produce the required amount of State revenue. He will then levy the same rate upon the whole $2,500,000,000, paying the proceeds of the tax on the $1,000,000,000 over to the holders of the railroad-aid bonds, and apply the proceeds of the other to State purposes. It will be seen, therefore, that the whole State tax, including the payment of the State debt, falls mainly upon, and has to be paid by, those counties and towns which owe no railroad-aid debt; or, practically, the $13,000,000 of railroad-aid debt will be paid by the counties and towns which owe none of those debts. There are 42 counties and the City of Quincy which owe such debts as counties; of which 31 also have debts owing by some of the separate townships therein; there are 27 other counties which owe no such debts as counties, but whose townships are separately indebted. This leaves 33 counties, including Cook, which have no such debts either as counties or towns.

The decision of this question, whether the assessment for State purposes shall be increased from $500,000,000 in 1872 to $2,500,000,000 in 1873, in order to crowd the whole State tax on 43 out of the 102 counties, and to enable County Boards to issue bonds and spend the proceeds, and to quadruple the county taxes, will rest with the State Board of Equalization of Taxes, which meets in September next.

IOWA POLITICS.

We recently sent a reporter to Fort Dodge and DesMoines, Iowa, to report Farmers' Conventions. Some of the Republican newspapers of the State seem to be vexed about it, and accuse our reporter of unduly magnifying the Anti-Monopoly movement. We do not believe that he misrepresented a single fact in the course of his tour. To have done so would have been a gross violation of his instructions; and, as he has been in our employ several years and has approved himself both truthful and discreet, we believe that his reports were correct and unbiased. At all events, they have received the indorsement of the Secretary of the State Grange as regards the statistical information furnished. In one of his letters from DesMoines he reported that he had seen Mr. Clarkson, the editor of the *State Register*, and that Mr. Clarkson said that Gov. Carpenter would be re-elected by 10,000 majority; that there would be an Anti-Monopoly candidate for Governor, but that there was not enough in it to break up the Republican party. To this the DesMoines *Register* responds that THE TRIBUNE reporter did not see Mr. Clarkson at all; that he (the reporter) was told by other persons connected with the *Register* substantially the same things as were attributed to Mr. Clarkson, except that Gov. Carpenter's majority would be 50,000 or 60,000. And the *Register* pledges its own veracity that Carpenter's majority will not be less than 60,000.

We have questioned our reporter upon the point whether he had an interview with Mr. Clarkson, and he replied that he went to the *Register* office, and was introduced to a gentleman as "Mr. Clarkson, the editor of the *Register*," and that this person so introduced to him did say exactly what was reported. The propriety of reporting a conversation which takes place in the freedom of office intercourse may well be questioned. If we had noticed this paragraph before it was printed, we should have excluded it. But a question of veracity having been raised upon it, we express our belief that our reporter did see Mr. Clarkson, the editor of the *Register*, and hold a conversation with him. Whether Mr. Clarkson said that Carpenter would be re-elected by 10,000 majority, or by 60,000 majority, is of very little consequence to the public, although it may be of some consequence to the Postmaster of DesMoines. We have all the time expressed the opinion that Gov. Carpenter would be re-elected, though we have had misgivings about the composition of the next Iowa Legislature. The *Register* seems to have none. We do not believe, however, that Gov. Carpenter would have 60,000 majority even if nobody ran against him.

PARTY-RAGE IN CANADA.

The action of the Canadian Government, in virtually suppressing investigation by the House of Commons of the alleged bribery of the Ministry, has produced an excitement in that country which is perhaps unprecedented. The hitherto rather misty politics of the Dominion have received new and vivid interest. But the melancholy part of the whole proceeding is the frantic zeal with which the Ministerial newspapers defend the action of the Government. The facts are that Sir Hugh Allan paid to Sir John A. Macdonald at least one sum of $10,000, to Sir Francis Hincks $50,000, and to Sir George E. Cartier a large sum, under an agreement made by the three Ministers that he should have the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The publication of the documents making these disclosures was caused directly or indirectly by Mr. George W. McMullen, a resident of Chicago.

The substance of these charges was stated in Parliament, and a motion to appoint a committee to investigate them was adopted. It required legislation to authorize the Committee to send for persons and papers, etc., and, when the Committee met to begin the investigation, they learned that the Home Government in England had disallowed so much of the Investigation act as authorized the Committee to administer oaths. The Committee then adjourned without doing anything. The next session of Parliament begins by law on the 13th of August, when the additional and necessary powers are to be demanded. But the Ministry have interposed, and, under the peculiar form of government in Canada, they have advised the Governor-General to appoint a Royal Commission, composed of persons named by the Ministry itself, to investigate the charges, thereby defeating any examination by the Commons. They further propose, in case the Commons insist upon an investigation, to prorogue Parliament until after the Commission shall have made a report. These extraordinary exercises of prerogative have aroused a popular excitement all through the Provinces, and the Ministerial presses, in their zeal to defend and palliate the conduct of the Government, are driven to the invention of the most extraordinary justifications. Among many other reasons given why the action of the Ministers is right, are the following:

1. Because McMullen is a rascal.

2. Because the Opposition want to defeat the building of the Canada Pacific Railroad.

3. Because the Opposition want to get the handling of the subsidies and the building of the road for themselves.

4. Because the testimony is forged and "stolen."

5. Because the Commons Committee had no power to administer oaths, and would therefore have to take unsworn testimony.

6. Because the money alleged to have been paid to the Ministers was issued by them for election purposes, and not for their personal profit.

These reasons are somewhat contradictory, and they do not contain the clear and obvious one which has compelled the Government to practically stifle the investigation. That reason is that the Ministers—Macdonald, Cartier, Hincks, Ouimet, Langevin, and perhaps others—did both demand and receive large sums of money from Sir Hugh Allan; that Cartier reduced to writing an agreement to give the Pacific Railroad job to Allan, the latter furnishing money to enable the Ministers to elect their candidates to the Parliament which was to carry this agreement into effect. Cartier had at first refused to deal with Allan; but becoming satisfied that Allan could defeat the election of the Ministerial candidates, made the agreement which was subsequently carried out. The evidence of the demand and receipt of the money by the Ministers is complete. The record is in black and white over their own signatures. Pending the exposure Cartier died, leaving his associates to meet the accusation and its proofs. There can be no question as to the facts of the case, and this the Canadian Ministry know. They do not want to be convicted by the House of Commons and forced out of office; they dare not resign and have their conduct investigated by their Opposition successors. They have therefore resorted to those powers which the law has placed in their hands,—the dispersion of Parliament, and a transfer of the investigation to a Commission of their own choosing.

The Winona *Republican* says that Franklin Steele could probably have collected his bill of $162,000 against the Government for the rent of Fort Snelling by a suit in the Court of Claims. In view of the fact that Fort Snelling belonged to the Government all the time that Steele claimed rent for it, it is difficult to see what foundation he would have had for any such suit. But the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims is limited to two classes of cases, viz: those founded upon some act of Congress, and those based upon some contract with the Government. There is certainly no act of Congress giving Fort Snelling to Franklin Steele. Was there any contract, express or implied, between him and the Government by which the latter agreed to pay him rent for the use of Fort Snelling? Upon the answer to this question depends the right of Steele to go to the Court of Claims at all. The question whether the Court would be likely to render judgment against the Government in favor of a private party for the use and occupancy of its own property, is an after consideration. It may be answered, perhaps, by asking whether the Court would be likely to award rent to Tom Murphy for the use of the New York Custom-House. It is claimed that Steele was put in actual possession of the fort by Floyd. If the property belonged to the Government, Steele was a trespasser, whether he was there by Floyd's authority or not. Nobody can acquire possessory title as against the Government. The whole case turns on the question who owned the property at the time Secretary Belknap made the settlement with Steele. Nobody pretends that Steele owned it, except possibly Steele himself. The fact that he didn't own it, and the further fact that he had no case that would give him a status in the Court of Claims, constituted the very reasons why steps were taken to consummate the original fraud.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* has propounded a conundrum, which is harassing the people of that State. It is as follows:

"The statutes of this State," it says, "provide that 'every married woman living with her husband at the time of his death, or absent from him by his consent, or by his default, or by inevitable accident, or in case of divorce where she is the innocent party, and no part of the estate of her husband was assigned to her for her support, shall have right of dower in one-third of the real estate of which her husband died possessed in his own right.' Now, if a woman being the innocent party has obtained a divorce without alimony, and the husband has married again, and both wives survive him, do both wives take dower? And if this be answered in the affirmative, the same principle would, of course, hold good if he had been similarly divorced three times and had died leaving still another wife; and how could four wives each have one-third part?"

The answer to the conundrum is not a difficult one. The four wives do not have each one-third part of the whole. The first wife has one-third part of the whole, the second one-third of what is left, and the third and fourth share in the same manner, so that, as Euclid states it, the whole is not greater than the sum of its parts.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Has Senator Windom refunded his back-pay? The Minneapolis *Tribune* gives the very first intimation of it, saying:

> The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* warns farmers to take no stock in Senator Windom, because he is "the Senatorial grabber from Minnesota." Does not the *Republican* know that Senator Windom first voted against the salary bill, and then drew his back salary and returned it to the Treasury?

—Indiana elects Circuit Judges and Prosecutors, besides county officers, Oct. 14; and if the Illinois "disease" shall spread into our adjoining State there is material enough in the canvass to make it red-hot. Up to this time, however, all is apparently quiet. The first symptom of a pending election is seen in the call of a Republican Convention for the Thirty-fourth Circuit (Elkhart and Lagrange Counties), at Middlebury, near Goshen, Aug. 7.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says, and the Indianapolis *Journal* copies in editorial, the following:

> Senator Morton will make but one speech in the Ohio campaign this fall. It will be at Athens, on the 23d of August. We understand that he will accept the situation as laid down by Senator Thurman and others—that the Democratic party stands by its record in the past, is ashamed of its overtures made last year, and will go into no new departures or entangling alliances. Fighting it out on that line, Morton will make it hot for the Bourbons.

The *Journal* some time ago announced that the Senator had in preparation a great speech "on questions *now* before the people." Of course this intended speech is not that speech.

—The Hudson (St. Croix County, Wis.) *True Republican* of July 31 says:

> We were told the other day of an experiment made by a St. Croix County farmer in shipping onions to Milwaukee, via the West Wisconsin Railway. The onions were of good quality and sold for the market price, but the freight charges were so great that the onions failed to pay expenses by 7 cents a bushel.

How is this? There is no "infamous Railroad law" in Wisconsin.

—The Muscatine *Journal* (Postmaster), after speaking contemptuously of "the bosh about a third term for President Grant" as a "mischievous scheme of the opposition," says:

> They know well enough that the Republican party as a body regard it as entirely too soon to talk about the successorship, and know this still more important *fact*, that any move to secure a third term for Gen. Grant would *arouse popular suspicion* and defeat (as it ought) the object sought to be attained. This is the secret of the persistency of the opposition in putting Gen. Grant on the track. They know he is popular with the people, and they want to *destroy his popularity* by creating the impression that he is scheming to perpetuate his official hold upon the people's confidence.

But Senator Conkling's Utica *Herald* views it in a different light, saying:

> As we have before said, it is barely possible for his [Grant's] enemies to force his nomination and election for a third term by *the same villainous means which secured his renomination and re-election last fall.* If they abuse him enough to rouse the popular indignation *again*, we see nothing to prevent the people from having their own way.

Was it, then, "villainous means which secured his renomination and re-election last fall?" The Senator ought to know.

—Charles Pomeroy, a Republican M. C. anterior to "back-pay" days, writes from Washington to the Fort Dodge (Iowa) *Messenger*, saying:

> The Credit Mobilier resolutions of last winter are to be supplemented during the coming Congress with discoveries in Northern and Southern Pacific, and Sioux City & Pacific, that will eclipse in magnitude everything that has preceded them. Wilson is busy hunting up promising trails upon which to set his sharp-scented Committee soon as the opening of the session shall bring it together.

—We often encounter in newspaper organs of the Administration remarks such as this from the Toledo *Commercial*:

> The Republican party never stood higher in the confidence of the American people than it does now. Individual members of that party have, we are free to admit, forfeited the confidence of good men of all parties, just as an equal or greater number of the Democratic party have done.

Isn't it just possible that the Republican party would not agree upon any single name or list of its own "individual members" who have "forfeited the confidence of good men of all parties"? And, since such "individual members," as the *Commercial* is "free to admit" there are such, must belong to the ruling, representative class in the Republican party, isn't it just possible to entertain a doubt that "the Republican party never stood higher in the confidence of the American people"? If the *Commercial* is, indeed, "free to admit" that there are individual members of the Republican party who have forfeited confidence, it must have somebody in mind. Suppose it print that somebody's name.

—The Geneseo (Ill.) *Republic*, which is also Postmaster, cries aloud:

> They want to get into power; they want to finger the plunder; they want to feed at the public crib. That's what the matter with the Democratic-Liberal party, and even the blindest among us ought not to be deceived by them.

—The Republican party already fully realizes the necessity for certain reforms, and is determined on carrying them into effect. There needs to be an infusion of new blood into our politics, a purifying of our political morals and a clearer conception of the nature, duties, and responsibilities of office-holding. The people are coming to the front, and their rights and power must be more distinctly recognized hereafter than they have been before. Greater care must be exercised in legislation and public servants must keep their skirts clear from even the smell of dishonesty. All this Republicans see very plainly and are fully determined on carrying out, but do not propose to do it by joining the Democracy, no matter what encouragement the "patriotic men" of that party may hold out.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—The evils of Grantism must come thoroughly home to the people. The actual hardships of the agriculturists and laborers must make them thoroughly in earnest, and then they will accept relief without stickling about the name in which it comes. We feel by no means so much concerned about the name of the new movement, or whether a new name be assumed at all, as about the evidences that those who are concerned are ready to march under it for the achievement of reforms. There are many signs that the time is growing propitious.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

—After all, we must come back to the fact that very little hope can be entertained of the success of the new party until the need of reform penetrates deep into the mass of the office-holders' organization. When this becomes manifest, as it is already beginning to become, every encouragement should be held out, and every sacrifice made by the patriotic men of the other side, to give the movement the impetus that will make it useful to the country.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—Inasmuch as it is monopolies that the people are now fighting, what could be a more appropriate title for them to assume than the anti-monopoly party. It expresses the whole question without any explanation or inuendoes. Democracy and Republicanism, in its true and simplest meaning, is synonymous with anti-monopoly, but their commonly-accepted meaning has become so adulterated that it is no longer expressive of the true principles of liberty, most especially in business and commerce, and, therefore, the word anti-monopolist is more expressive than either Democrat or Republican, and, if a new party is to be formed, let it be called the anti-monopoly party.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The small clique of politicians which met at Columbus yesterday, under the guise of a "People's Convention," succeeded in crystalizing sufficiently to get out a platform, nominate its candidates, and adjourn in good order. As a political movement it was of no importance, and it will be only remembered as the date of the death of the "Liberal" party which disappeared forever after a brief and sickly existence of a little more than a year.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—We have no objection whatever to any set of men amusing themselves by inaugurating as many new parties as they wish. What we do object to is that such men as Brinkerhoff and Sloane, who never cast a Democratic vote in their lives, should say to the 250,000 Democrats of Ohio, "Your name does not suit us, you must therefore drop the name of Democrat, and disband your organization or we will not act with you!" As far as we are concerned, we prefer to retain the time-honored name of Democrat and do without the services of such men. . . . We hope the 6th of August Convention will pay no attention whatever to the 30th of July side show.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

—Our greatest objection to giving up the name of the Democratic party is that some other party will appropriate it as soon as we have discarded it. It is the best name ever applied to a political party in this country. Its traditions are a priceless heritage, and its great names constitute a muster-roll of heroes, statesmen, and patriots such as never graced or will again grace any party in the country. A new party will grow up and claim the name, or the Republicans, whose party name is plastered all over with the Credit Mobilier and back-pay swindles, and, with other corruptions, will seize it, as soon as it is dropped, and dove-tail it in some way upon their own name. If the name of the Democratic party could be folded up, and laid away, and preserved as a historical relic, and not be defamed by unworthy uses in the future, there would be in that a recompense for the inconvenience and novelty of a new party name. But if we drop it, somebody else will certainly pick it up and wear it.—*Milwaukee News.*

—The talk of a Democratic revival is childish. It is not a possibility. This country is not to be replaced in the hands of the Democratic party. Three terms of Grant even would be preferable to that.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The farmers' movement in the West grows more and more interesting as it is developed by time and circumstances, and seems really destined to play an important part in forthcoming political affairs. There seems to be a degree of earnestness and determination on the part of its leaders rarely noticeable in political movements, tempered, withal, by an honesty that cannot be mistaken. The feeling is akin to that which animated our forefathers in the days of the Revolution. It is not a question of party, but of principle—an organized resistance to corporate oppression, irrespective of political faith or record. That there have been absurdities of speech and action on the part of the farmers since the inception of the movement is patent enough to all who have taken an interest in the matter; but for all that, no one will be disposed to deny that their platform is, in the main, sound and just.—*Boston Globe.*

—It is reported that an Illinois farmer on being asked recently, by a prominent politician, as to whether the farmers were "really in earnest," replied: "Yes sir, and most *terribly in earnest*." And so it looks.—*Denver Tribune.*

—The time has come when laboring men have been compelled to form themselves into societies for self-preservation. Labor unions, farmers' leagues, granges, and all manner of organizations are invented to protect laboring men from the further grasp of selfish, greedy politicians, and the base effects of lieing, dishonesty, and official corruption, and an Administration which has, by its high protective policy burdened the people with innumerable burdens, while corporations, monopolies, and ring men have been reaping a rich harvest. We take no stock in trying to coax Grant men or any other man to do their duty to themselves or others.—*Monroe (Wis.) Liberal Press.*

—What more ridiculous than to see disguised politicians, dealers in worthless patent rights that have ruined more workers than all other impositions put together; notorious office-seekers with unsuccessful proclivities, carrying the banners of the honest, hard-working farmer, shouting: "Down with monopolies! Down with the thieves and politicians! Make way for honest toil! Hurrah for our party!" If the Grangers can be duped by these pretentious "leaders" they are of different material than they claim to be.—*Monroe (Wis.) Sentinel.*

—There is lots of talent in the country that only needs to be brought out in order to see what is behind the curtain. Who, in 1860, thought of U. S. Grant being President of the United States, but as his light shone he was advanced till he was elected President. Now I think I know that there is lots of talent in the country left, even among the farmers, if it was only placed where it would have a chance to crop out.—*A Norris (Ill.) Granger.*

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Meeting of the Commissioners—The County Not Liable for Court Blanks—Opening of Insane Asylum Bids—Witnesses Wanted.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present—Commissioners Jones, Herting, Galloway, Earth, Bogue, Harrison, Ashton, Russell, Loner Fox, Singer, Clough, Crawford.

COURT BLANKS.

The Judiciary Committee reported that the county was not compelled to pay for the blank declarations, trial notices, demurrers, court calendars, etc., used in the various courts for the convenience of lawyers. It was stated that blanks of this kind were furnished to the amount of $35,000 annually. The report was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Clerk was directed to draw an order on the County Treasurer, in favor of M. B. Bailey, for $6,858, on account of work done on the new jail.

Mr. Bogue submitted a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the Board at its next meeting shall elect three Inspectors of Plank Roads, whose term of office of the old ones having expired last December.

Mr. Ashton offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Relations be directed to confer with the city authorities to urge the immediate commencement of the bridge at Dearborn street across the river, in order that greater facilities may be afforded the public in reaching the Jail and Court-House.

This was opposed, since there was a bridge on each side and since it was in bad taste, and it was therefore withdrawn.

BIDS.

The bids for the additional story for the Insane Asylum, were opened as follows: Plumbing—Boyd & Buffton, $625; E. Baggett, $650; W. Griffin, $650; J. McGindley, $775; J. Hogan, $674.66.

Heating and Steamfitting.—M. A. Thayer, $780.30; S. J. Polk & Co., $700; H. Ashfield, $728.

Masonry—C. Gies, $14,300; J. G. Schwerin, $14,500; L. Reinhardt, $14,000; T. E. Conway, including plastering, $15,065; H. Reidel, $16,900; Pool & Son, $18,698; M. B. Bailey, $32,499; F. Maurers, $18,687; W. Gleason, $38,684; Agnew & McDermott, $32,899; J. Wilk & Sons, $17,000; Soffen & Co., $17,997. The larger bids are for the whole job.

Carpenter and iron work.—M. Schmits, $18,500; Hennessy Brothers, $18,978; A. White, $16,500; J. Warman & Son, $18,948; J. H. Donlin, $18,700.

Iron work.—Clark & Raffen, $1,725.

Painting and glazing.—J. C. Burns, $1,100; Vinez Brothers, $1,058; John McCormick & Co., $900; F. Schweinsber, $1,595.

The bids were referred to the Committees on Public Buildings and Poor-House and Paupers for classification.

BUILDING INSPECTOR.

The resolution to appoint an inspector or supervisor of the work on the new jail was taken up and amended by ministering the Committee to employ such a man and recommend him to the Board for confirmation, and was adopted in this form.

NOT FOUND.

Mr. Harrison reported that the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Commissioner Singer could not be found, though they had been written to. The Committee desires to see them.

The Board took a recess till Monday.

PERSONAL.

Henry Clews, Esq., of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. James Beak, of Pittsburgh, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. J. C. Williams, Baltimore, is at the Sherman House.

Dr. E. B. Collins, of Momence, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. B. J. Gilmore, of New York, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. Joseph Vilas, of Wisconsin, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. J. W. Booker, of Pennsylvania, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. E. J. Underwood, of Virginia, is at the Sherman House.

Paul Grawitz and Alvin Kreich, of Prussia, are at the Grand Pacific.

Prof. Lyon, of the Notre Dame University, was in the city yesterday.

John Robertson and W. E. Robertson, of Scotland, are at the Sherman.

Ex-Senator S. C. Pomeroy and daughters, of Kansas, are at the Commercial.

The Hon. James Garnesan and family, of St. Louis, are registered at the West Side Briggs House.

Gen. John McDonald, Supervisor of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, is at the West Side Briggs House.

P. D. Cooper, the Assistant General Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, was in town yesterday.

Miss Annie Firman and Mr. John Jack, who are to star it at McVicker's Theatre next week, arrived at the West Side Briggs House yesterday.

The Rev. E. Jones and wife, Buffalo; Dr. W. C. Byers and wife, Pennsylvania; and the Rev. W. H. Window and wife, Wisconsin, were among the arrivals at the South Side Briggs House yesterday.

G. H. Nelson, New York; J. K. Hamilton, Fond du Lac; W. H. H. Benson, South Bend; G. H. Taylor and wife, Grand Rapids; J. R. Krum, Bloomington, were at the South Side Briggs House yesterday.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday: W. H. Gardner, Philadelphia; C. Foster, Boston; C. G. Webster, Cincinnati; G. C. Wales, Boston; E. H. Stoddard and family, New Orleans; M. Edick, Detroit; G. J. Baker, Lawrence, Kan.; J. H. Kerick, Williamsport, Pa.; W. V. Morse, Omaha.

A. Greenwood, Boston; F. P. Nutting, Salt Lake City; John Baxter, Salem; E. P. Allis, Milwaukee; H. J. Powell, St. Louis; Charles T. Grof, Milwaukee; J. B. Maynew, Murfreesboro; F. B. Burdick, Boscobel; Ed. T. Lay, Allegheny City; J. H. Hersey, Washington, D. C.; E. R. Swett, Springfield; D. F. Skinner, Valparaiso; G. C. Gelatt, Galena; G. W. Colwell, Ohio, are at the West Side Briggs House.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday: C. L. Harris; Bedue; T. J. Flournay, jr., Paducah, Ky.; E. S. Stewart, Madison; J. W. Hughes, Boston; Austin Potts, Philadelphia; C. T. Place, Pittsburgh; C. W. Welshaw, New Orleans; W. B. Beer, Houston, Texas; H. A. Lacey, Detroit.

Commodore Reynolds is Secretary of the Navy while Robeson is at his Eyo.

The Rev. R. Procter, of Oregon, Ill., aned the Independent Presbyterian Church of Polo for $2,500 last year, but the court allowed him only $368.30.

Samuel D. Parker, formerly for twenty years District Attorney at Boston, Mass., a member of the State Senate, etc., died at Boston, July 22, aged 91. He graduated at Harvard in 1795.

John C. Breckinridge has lately been visiting Richmond, Va., for the first time since he rode away from the burning city on the morning of the 3d of April, 1865.

H. B. Kimball, late of Georgia, is summering in Newton, Mass. Mr. Kimball is one of the most distinguished Americans ever produced. He owns five millions—assets 0.

Gen. William H. Duffield, of Detroit, has been appointed Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Kentucky, Cumberland Gap & Southern Railroad, and is now in the field with a large surveying and constructing force.

The latest phase of the "Betsey and I Are Out" controversy, is the announcement that Miss Emerson will take the field next fall as a reader of the disputed poem. Now let Mr. Carleton show his hand.

Senator Sargent has published a card denying that he owns stock in the Central Pacific Railroad. The next thing in order now is a card from the Railroad Company denying that they own the Senator.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Gov. Powers, of Mississippi, received on the 1st of July, 1873, from the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company, $370,-313.30, in settlement of a debt to the State, and it is reported that he holds that money yet.

We have been requested to say that, although the Charles Goodrich who was murdered in Brooklyn resided in Davenport in 1857, he was not the Charles Goodrich who was a dentist, and resided there about the same time.—*Rock Island Argus.*

George Philip Stanhope's claim to the title of the Earl of Chesterfield has just been admitted by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords. The new peer is descended, like his three immediate predecessors, from the eleventh son of the first Earl of Chesterfield.

Before Judge E. Y. Rice went to Congress he subscribed $10 towards getting some artificial feet for a poor boy in this place. He has never yet paid the money. It would only take a little of his back pay to settle the bill. Will he do it?—*Carlinville (Ill.) Enquirer.*

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* tells of a Western Congressman who carries his back-pay in a leather pouch attached to a strap about his person. The device works admirably. Whenever he has any talk with good, conscientious people, and begins to feel that he ought to return it, he just takes the money out, turns it over two or three times, and the feeling is gone at once.

Gen. Jasper Packard is industriously earning his salary of $20 a day by loitering under the vine and fig trees of his residence in this city. Twenty dollars a day, we are told, is "too small a salary for a Congressman," but we know of men who will lay around their homes for nine months in the year, and be perfectly satisfied with a salary of $2.50 a day; they are smarter than the average Congressman, too.—*Laporte (Ind.) Argus.*

The death of Lord Marjoribanks (D. Robertson, M. P. for Berwickshire), within a few days after his elevation to the peerage, recalls two or three instances of peers who died before their patents passed the great seal, among them Lord Chancellor Yorke, who was to have been created Lord Morden, and Lord Gardiner, who was about to be raised to a Viscountcy. The following peers also died after enjoying their peerages for very limited periods: The thirteenth Earl of Suffolk, an infant (born posthumus), two days; the Fifth Viscount Torrington, twenty-five days, and the late Earl of Jersey, twenty-one days.

SALOON-KEEPERS IN SESSION.

Meeting of So-Called "Liberal-Minded Citizens"—Policemen to Be Prosecuted—Miscellaneous Talk.

The Verein Freisinniger Buerger of Chicago (Liberal-Minded Citizens) met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Helvetia Hall, No. 45 North Clark street, Mr. Francis A. Hoffmann, Jr., the President, in the chair.

Mr. H. Metz, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, after which several gentlemen came forward and paid their initiation fee, whereupon they were unanimously elected members of the society. Mr. G. A. Korn, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported that they had agreed not to defend such members as were wilfully violating the Sunday laws for the purpose of making money. Only such members would be defended by the society as were arrested maliciously and without cause. It was also necessary for members to notify the Judiciary Committee of their arrest, that they could properly instruct counsel.

On motion it was agreed to take the case of Frank Schwachow before the Supreme Court of the State, that the question whether the Mayor had the right to revoke licenses at will would be settled.

A letter from the Swiss Maennerchor was read by the Secretary, tendering the society the use of their hall free of charge.

A person presented a bill of $25 for making out a list of German saloon-keepers in the city, but, as the Secretary and several other gentlemen declared the work useless and detective, payment was refused.

The Financial Secretary read his monthly report, and, on motion, it was decided to refer the same to a Committee, consisting of P. Beckus and Max Romer, for examination.

Mr. H. Mathiew made a speech denouncing police officers for entering saloons in citizens' clothing and demanding drinks for the purpose of inducing the saloon-keepers to break the law, and afterwards report them. He thought the society should prosecute such sneaky officials.

Mr. Erwin Mark was surprised that Mr. Mathiew had not read the proceedings of the Police Commissioners, where this question had already been settled, at the instigation of their friend, Mark Sheridan.

Several other gentlemen gave vent to their indignation, and several officers were reported for having entered saloons in citizen's clothing, and particularly so star No: 315, who had an idiosyncrasy of exchanging his blue coat and star for a baker's uniform, and thus disguised was continually enveigling unsuspecting saloon-keepers to break the law for the purpose of making out a case against them.

The Judiciary Committee was ordered to prosecute this particular policeman, to make it a test case.

Mr. Metz moved to put a standing advertisement in the *Staats Zeitung* and *Union*, which was voted down by a large majority.

After transacting some further unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The violators are not yet cleaned out of Chicago, apparently, and the fate of one or two of the unwholesome crowd has not acted as determrently as might have been expected. Sherwin lies in jail under a five years' penitentiary sentence; Griffiths, of Lincoln Park notoriety, had to pay $3,000 to his victim to get free from punishment for his crime; and yet, on Thursday night, at the West Side, in a locality whose ordinary tranquility is but seldom disturbed, the anguished cry of a woman arouses the inhabitants, who arrive just in time to save her from the horrible designs of a brute. About half-past 11 on the evening mentioned, a woman's voice was, in the neighborhood of Monroe and Adams streets, heard crying for help. Assistance was soon rendered by the dwellers in the neighborhood, who found the woman, one Mary Burdick, struggling with a man, who was trying to tear her, by main force, from the buggy in which she was seated. The woman was rescued from her position, and the man, who gave his name as Dugald Anderson, was secured. The story of the girl showed that she had been introduced that evening to Anderson, who had induced her to take a buggy-ride with him. They drove along Adams street from Desplaines, and, when they had arrived as far as Robey street, she expressed a desire to return. Finding him unwilling to comply, she remonstrated, when the villain seized her by the waist, crying, "You'll go where I want you to; you are in my power." Then began the struggle and the screaming which aroused the attention of the West-Siders. Before Justice Scully, yesterday morning, Anderson was fined $100 for disorderly conduct, no other charge, under the circumstances, being preferable against him.

THE TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.

The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.			
7:30 a. m.	77	1:00 p. m.	94
8:00 a. m.	79	1:30 p. m.	95
8:30 a. m.	80	2:00 p. m.	93
9:00 a. m.	81	2:30 p. m.	93
9:30 a. m.	84	3:00 p. m.	93
10:00 a. m.	86	3:30 p. m.	97
10:30 a. m.	90	4:00 p. m.	97
11:00 a. m.	92	4:30 p. m.	97
11:30 a. m.	94	5:00 p. m.	96
12:00 m.	96	5:30 p. m.	95
12:30 p. m.	96	6:00 p. m.	95

Sunday Pacific Train.

The through Pacific express for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far-West points, will leave the Central Depot of the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways, at 10 a. m. to-morrow, stopping at the Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. This is the line that has been awarded the last contracts for the transportation of the overland mails to and from San Francisco, Australia, China, and Japan. Through tickets via Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

Making Room for New Goods.

We have a very large stock of silver-plated tea-sets, cake-baskets, castors, ice-pitchers, urns, berry-dishes, etc., from the very best makers, which we desire to close out to make room for a fall stock, and will mark such prices on these goods that will insure their rapid sale. Roddin & Hamilton, No. 99 State street, northeast corner of Bookseller's Row.

The Walworth Case Reversed.

From the Ypsilanti (Pa.) News.

We were informed yesterday, by a gentleman from Appomattox, that two or three days ago a man named Inge quarreled with his son about some trivial matter, whereupon the son announced his intention to leave the State, to which the father objected. From words they proceeded to blows, and the young man was finally killed by his father, and buried by him in the cellar of his dwelling. The occurrence was soon heralded abroad, and an examination of Mr. Inge's premises was made by the authorities, who found the body of the murdered young man as reported. The father was at once arrested, and is now in jail.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

A Woman Prefers Charges of Gross Immorality Against Fire Marshal Williams—The Affidavit—The Accused Denies the Allegations and Charges Her with Attempting to Blackmail Him.

Yesterday afternoon, after the Police Commissioners had adjourned, a woman opened the door timidly and walked in. She requested to see Mr. Sheridan, who arose and informed her of his presence before her. She said she had come to have a talk about Fire Marshal Williams. Presuming that she had nothing more than a commonplace complaint to enter, the reporters paid little heed to her. But when she let fall the words, "He has wronged me," she was quickly surrounded by the newspaper representatives, and made the statement which is here appended. During its delivery Mr. Sheridan called Mr. Williams in. He listened attentively to the narration, interrupting the woman now and then by some pointed interrogation. Her manner was quiet and composed. Mr. Williams said to the reporters that he had nothing to say, except that the story was principally false and the woman a blackmailer.

She then made the following

AFFIDAVIT.

I do hereby testify that Robert A. Williams has, at different and frequent occasions during the past few years, been visiting my house, and that I have promised to keep and protect, and never leave me. That he has inoculated me with a loathsome disease, from the effects of which I am unable to work, or do anything for my own or my children's support; that during some police troubles, he once offered to give me $100 to swear that Mark Sheridan had visited me, but I would not do it. That I have received through Dr. J. N. Banks $200 to make an exposure of these facts; that I have known of his visiting houses of ill-fame and holding intercourse with firemen's wives; that I have called upon him for promised help, to go to my parents in Minnesota, but he refuses to give it to me.

MRS. E. HALLOCK.

(Signed)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, A. D. 1873.

CHARLES J. WHITE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT.

She then made a statement, as follows:

I am the wife of Isaac E. Hallock, connected with Fire Department for four years. We had a little boy at Hamilin, Hale & Co.'s. I had to draw his wages before due ones. My husband became angry with me, and left me. Being out of money at the time, I went to Mr. Williams, and informed him of that fact. He sent out in an entry, and said he would send me the coal, which he did that same day. Three or four days afterwards he and Commissioner Singer called at our house. Mr. Williams called me out and called again. He induced me to become intimate with him by sending me money and helping me along.

The woman then proceeded to state that he continued to visit her house. He very often went there drunk. She received him and cared for him. About two years ago he offered her $100 if she would swear before the Police Board that Mark Sheridan and Assistant Fire Marshal Sweeney are in the habit of visiting her house. She would not do it. She and Williams met for the first time the winter of 1870. "In the summer of 1871 Mrs. Williams called to see her, stayed but very much, and tried to persuade her to take her child off. Williams would not consent to it, as Williams would not go. Mrs. Williams was deeply grieved. They, at times, would separate. Williams trying to give her up. She said she loved him. About six months ago Williams expressed a desire to marry her at that time, and promised to become a good man if she let him off without exposure. Previous to this she had heard that he was visiting houses of ill-fame, and that she neglected her, and she informed him that she would get a divorce. Williams sent her a physician, Dr. J. N. Banks, who was also Williams' physician. Williams then told he would leave her on the 16th of last January. Dr. Banks went to her and said that Mr. Williams, in addition to that, would make no exposure. Being out of money and sick two weeks ago, she sent a boy, Clarence Mossets, to Williams, and said she wanted some money. He sent back word as follows: 'I have no money at present. Have just made a payment of $2,000. I can't say when I can let you have any, if at all. (Signed) MARSHAL WILLIAMS."

She then called at the office of Capt. Bonfield, City Hall, and he sent for Mr. Williams, who refused to do anything for her. She stated further that she started out yesterday afternoon to get money to rent her folks in Glenwood, Minn. Then she met John Shanks, former fireman. He said she might as well go and see Sheridan about the matter.

ANOTHER LETTER.

It would seem that Commissioner Sheridan has had in his possession for the past three months some information concerning the alleged misconduct of Fire Marshal Williams. He kept it to himself until yesterday, when the proper time arrived for the publication of the affidavit printed above. Another correspondent unnecessary. This knowledge was derived from a letter written to him by a young woman named Mrs. S. A. Hancock, of No. 36 Harrison street, which gives her views of Williams in pretty plain language. She states that, in her opinion, he is totally unfit to be the associate of men who lay any claim to respectability, and is a disgrace to the high position which he holds in the City Government. Other reasons for entertaining this unenviable opinion is that she believes that to be a libertine who makes a practice of insinuating himself into the families of some of his subordinates and ruining their domestic peace. She alludes to a time toward the close of last year when he was sick and got the permission of the Board to go to Michigan, and asserts that his sickness was the result of a night's debauchery at a certain disreputable house on Clinton street. She also alludes, though in a rather indirect manner, to the case of the woman Hallock, but some of the information she gives about it had better not be printed. She claims that doctors persuaded her (Hallock) to take $200 and not expose Williams.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. BANKS.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Dr. Banks at his residence, No. 874 Michigan avenue, at 8 o'clock last evening. He would not say whether or not he gave Mrs. Hallock any money, refusing to reveal anything whatever about his connection with the affair, saying, however, if the Board of Police requested him to relate what he knew, and placed him under oath, he would tell all about it.

SOLD.

It will be remembered that the ingenuous Peter Simple, before joining his ship at Portsmouth, was found one day in that port anxiously awaiting the arrival of a "young lady" who had induced him to lend her half a crown, which she promised to return immediately. The boat-swain who was to row him out to the vessel, and who had a much better knowledge of the peculiarities of nature and human nature as they exist in a South-of-England seaport town, made a test in a South-of-England seaport town, made a test jam on board, remarking that "that young 'ooman has a very bad memory." A somewhat similar swindle, with the sexes reversed, was successfully managed by a rather decent-looking German youth yesterday, who waited upon Mrs. Hoff, No. 240 Webster street, near North avenue, and beguiled her to parting with the sum of $2. His story was that he had accidentally met a number of Mr. Hoff's friends, who had just arrived in Chicago, after a long sea voyage. So tenderly did he dwell upon the intense longing they felt to once more gaze upon the lady's form, a pleasure they would be obliged to forego unless a trifle of cash was forthcoming to help the affectionate but impecunious emigrants to the attainment of their desire, that Mrs. Hoff handed out a $2 bill. The emigrants' friend left with the money, and, as he has not since returned, it is feared that his memory is sadly deficient, or that some sad fate has befallen him. Meanwhile the too credulous Mrs. Hoff bemoans her depleted purse, and characterizes the youth as an impostor, in which she displays an amount of common sense that were well exercised a day earlier.

A BRUTAL ENCOUNTER.

The first thing that strikes an observant man who makes a morning round of the Justices' and Criminal Courts, is the large percentage of one-eyed men among the audience; the next is the amazing deficiency in the correct number of fingers or thumbs which prevails among the hands of these worthies. Each absence, whether ocular or digital, could tell a tale of its own. As a general hint of how these useful members are lopped off, gouged out, or kicked in, a short description of a South Halsted street unpleasantness may be entertaining and instructive. On Thursday evening Jack Goodheart and Billy Holmes met in the neighborhood of Sixteenth and Halsted streets. Billy was in good humor, but Jack was glum, and the result of some banter on Billy's part was a challenge from Jack to "fight it out, rough-and-tumble." After some little delay preliminaries were arranged, and, to secure no back-down, a thoroughbred named Bunting promised to lick either of the boys who backed out. A description of the "mill" would overtax the powers of any fight-writer from Homer to Kinglake. They bit, scratched, tore, kicked, gouged, wrestled, butted, for an hour, when Goodheart got Holmes' thumb in his mouth and began chewing it. The spectators actually saw Goodheart swallow the blood as it poured from the mashed up member which he ground audibly in his teeth.

A deathly pallor overspread his face. What little strength was left him he expended in crying, as loud as he could, "Enough!" and fell into the arms of what probably he calls his friends. Goodheart spat something from his mouth, rubbed the side of his head, muttered something that sounded like "Bully," and left. A short time after, two men with lanterns appeared on the battlefield. They searched for something which had been lost. They were successful. In a few minutes Jack's friend lifted up Billy's late four fingers, which Billy had the lacerated remains of his ear, which Billy had dexterously bitten off, while Billy's friend was equally happy when, after a longer search, he got the top of that thumb, put it in his waistcoat pocket, and departed. Goodheart, Holmes, and Bunting were brought before Justice Scully's Court yesterday morning, who fined the two first named $50 each and the last mentioned $50.

EMANCIPATION.

Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the Emancipation of Slaves in the West Indies—Celebration by Colored Citizens—A Picnic and a Banquet—Letter from Mayor Medill.

The Colored Association of United Fellows amused themselves at Mosk's Grove, yesterday afternoon, commemorating the twenty-eighth anniversary of the emancipation of slavery on the West India Islands.

In the evening they continued the celebration at the hall corner of Van Buren and Clark streets. There were about 200 present. At half-past 9 o'clock the members of the Association marched into the hall, preceded by Nerins' Band.

Mr. William S. Johnson, the President, made a few introductory remarks, and introduced Dr. Smith as the first speaker. Dr. Smith said they had a nice time during the afternoon, and he had enjoyed himself so much that he was now incapacitated from making a speech, but he was happy to introduce a young and eloquent speaker, who had studied at the Lincoln University. He then introduced the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Ontario, who made an eloquent and forcible address which was frequently applauded. Robert Jones and others also made short speeches, after which the following letter from Mayor Medill was read:

Mr. William S. Johnson:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 10th inst. inviting me to address the Society of the United Fellows on the 1st of August prox.

It would give me great pleasure to accept this invitation of the commemoration of my time permitted; but my official duties engross every secular day, and scarcely leave me a moment's leisure. I can therefore not be present at the celebration of the body, nor will rejoice with you in the spirit. I am now elected the friend of the freedom of your race, but have been an opponent of slavery from the time I was old enough to form an intelligent estimate of the character of the "late peculiar institution," and when the time came to strike down chattel slavery in the American Republic, I contributed my mite towards its unconditional destruction. Your people are now in the full possession of all their civil and political rights, and upon their conduct in the future depends their weal or woe. They are to be the architects of their own fortunes. They have come out of the land of bondage into the heritage of Freedom, through the Red Sea of blood, their destinies are henceforth in their own hands, and their future standing and character in society must depend, in a great degree, upon their acts and efforts to prove themselves worthy and safe depositories of the great boon conferred upon them. Hoping your festivities may be enjoyed in pleasant celebration of Emancipation Day, and with personal regrets for unavoidable absence, I am, yours truly,

JOSEPH MEDILL.

The President, Mr. Johnson, then thanked those present for their attendance, and invited them to a supper, of which, he said, President Grant need not be ashamed. The festivities ended early this morning.

Illinois County Fairs.

St. Clair	Belleville	Sept. 2-5
Macon	Decatur	Sept. 2-5
Edgar	Paris	Sept. 2-5
Pike	Pittsfield	Sept. 2-5
Shelby Union	Cairo	Sept. 2-5
Madison	Caitin	Sept. 2-5
Logan	Edwardsville	Sept. 2-5
Coles	Lincoln	Sept. 2-5
Clay	Charleston	Sept. 10-4
Macoupin	Jonesboro	Sept. 10-4
Jefferson	Carlinville	Sept. 30-3
Lawrence	Mt. Vernon	Sept. 30-3
Randolph	Lawrenceville	Sept. 24-3
Marion	Sparta	Sept. 24-3
Wabash	Centralia	Sept. 30-3
Effingham	Mt. Carmel	Sept. 30-3
Jasper	Effingham	Sept. 30-4
Clark	Newton	Oct. 1-3
Montgomery	Vandalia	Oct. 1-3
Cumberland	Hillsboro	Oct. 1-4
Perry	Majority Point	Oct. 13-4
Franklin	Benton	Oct. 14-5
Shelby	Jerseyville	Oct. 14-5
Atlanta Union Central	Shelbyville	Oct. 16-4
Farmer City Union; etc	Atlanta	Aug. 26-29
	Farmer City	Aug. 26-29

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Money was easy at 3@4 per cent.

Sterling ruled dull and weak at 108¾ for sixty days, and 109¾@110⅛ for sight.

Customs receipts, $236,000.

Total imports for the week ending to-day, $5,409,919, of which $2,309,919 were dry goods, and $3,100,000 merchandise.

Gold was weak and lower, declining from 113⅝ to 113⅛, closing at 113⅛. Loans, 3@4 per cent to-day for carrying, and 6 for borrowing. $40,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $721,000.

Governments dull. New 5s and registered 10-40s were quoted ex-interest.

Stocks were irregular, but the changes in most of the shares were slight. There were frequent fluctuations, but at the close the market was firm, and prices well sustained, except in a few instances. The Pacific derelict shared very little in the activity. The weaker spots of the market were Pacific Mail and Northwestern common. The latter declined from 69¾ to 67¾, on the pressure of sales in the afternoon, but the market recovered to 69¾, and closed firm. Pacific Mail declined 1 per cent, with an increased disposition to sell. During the late dealings it was reported that the city authorities were about to issue attachments against the Pacific Mail Company for overdue taxes. There was some talk on the street of a movement among the large interested stockholders, which, if it continues, may endanger the dividends on the preferred stock.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	118¾
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118¾
Coupons, '64	117¾	10-40s	113¾
Coupons, '65	117¾	Currency, 6s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117¾	New 5s	114¾
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	93¾	Virginias, new	60
Tennessee, old	61	Virginia, old	49
Tennessee, new	61	North Carolinas, old	27
STOCKS.		North Carolinas, new	15
Canton	101¾	St. Paul	93¾
Western Union	87	St. Paul pfd	73¾
Cleveland	97	Wabash	42
Adams Express	94¾	Wabash pfd	69
Wells Fargo	79¾	Fort Wayne	99¾
American Express	48¾	Terre Haute	26
United States Ex	48	Terre Haute pfd	40
Pacific Mail	67	Chicago & Alton	108¾
New York Central	106¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
Erie	49¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Erie pfd	69¾	C., C. & C	99
Harlem	126¾	C., R. & Q	106¾
Harlem pfd	128	Lake Shore	84¾
Michigan Central	96¾	Illinois Central	96¾
Pittsburgh	93¾	Illinois Central	105
Fort Wayne	98¾	Union Pacific stocks	36¾
Northwestern	68¾	Union Pacific bonds	92¾
Northwestern pfd	85	Del. Lack. & Western	101¾
Rock Island	110¾	B., H. & Erie	23¾
N. J. Central	109		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 1—3 p. m.—Monday will be a bank holiday, and the London markets closed.

The rate of discount for 3 months' bills in the open market is ¾ per cent below the Bank rate.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day on balances is £285,000.

Consols for money, 93¾@93⅝; account, 93¾@93⅝; U. S. 5-20s of '65, 94¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 90½. Erie, 47. Tallow, 42s.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 1.—Five-twenties of 1862, 96¾.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Rentes, 82f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9¾d.; Orleans, 9¾d. Sales, 15,000 bales; American, 9,500; speculation and export, 4,000 bales. Sales of the week, 111,000 bales; export, 11,000; speculation, 14,000. Stock, 845,000; American, 393,000. Receipts, 20,000; American, 24,000. Actual export, 7,000. Stock to-day, 379,000; American, 93,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm, with an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs quiet; California cloth, 11s 11d@12s 3d; red winter, 11s 10d@12s 3d. Flour, 24@32s 3d.

Lard, 38s. Cheese, 62s 6d. Cumberlands, 37s 6d. Short rib, 40s.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 66,000 quarters, of which 59,000 quarters were American. Receipts of corn for the same time, 15,000 quarters; American, 8,000.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—BEEVES—Only 197 received, making 9,647 since Monday, against 4,850 the same time last week. Holding back shipments has clocked the downward movement in prices and sales to-day were at previous quotations, including a few of fat Illinois steers at 7¾ cwt, at 11¼c. Quotations are 7¾@10¼c for Texas and Cherokee cattle, and 10@12¾c for natives.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, exclusive of half a dozen cars in service, 613, making 8,647 since Monday, against 14,976 the same time last week. The supply and demand are about equal, and a moderate business was done at previous quotations, 6@6½c for sheep, and 8½@9c for lambs. Scarcely any lambs going higher than 8¾c. Sales include 2 cars Ohio sheep, av 81 lbs, at 5¾@5¾c; 1 car, av 80 lbs, at 6c; 1 car, av 91 lbs, at 6c. Sales to-day include 1 car, av 84 lbs, at 7c; 1 car, av 60 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car Jersey, av 85 lbs, at 7¾c; 1 car State, av 85 lbs, at 8¼c; 1 car, av 68 lbs, at 8¼c; 1 car, av 62 lbs, at 9c.

SWINE—Receipts, 6 cars, or 700 hogs, making 14,020 since Monday, against 16,695 for the same time last week. None on sale alive. Dressed are in fair demand, and closed with a firm feeling, at 6¾@7¼c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 20 cars reported to arrive, 667 head, making that the receipts for the week thus far, 7,450 head, or 440 cars, against 423 cars for the same time last week. Market fair; no buyers in attendance; just little stock in the yards. The offerings to-day will clean out the yards. No sales to report.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 400 head; total for the week thus far, 10,400 head; against 18,400 head for the same time last week. No sales to record. All the stock in the yards disposed of. Canada lambs, $4.25@4.37; Canada sheep, $4.00@5.00; Western sheep, $4.00@4.80.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head; total for the week thus far, 19,800 head, against 22,000 head the same time last week. The market continues fair, and up to noon no sales had been made. Owners were asking $5.00@5.10 for desirable hogs, with buyers looking for a decline.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—There is a brisk movement in some branches of trade from first hands, but the jobbing trade continues quiet. The market for cotton goods is fairly active. Pequot and Lawrence 4-4 sheetings were advanced 3/16c by the agents, but the jobbing rates are unchanged; 9-4 Pepperell brown sheetings are sold ahead at 22¾c. Simpson's black and gray prints and Albion's solids are reduced to 10½c. Harper's purple prints advanced to 11¼c. Wellington dark prints are jobbing at 8c. Woolens and flannels are active.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 1.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 12 cars; best, $5.00@5.10; medium, $5.25@5.55; common, $4.00@4.35.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 1 car; best, $5.00@5.50; medium, $4.25@5.00; common, $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Arrivals, 20 cars; Philadelphia, $5.00@5.20; Yorkers, $4.75@5.20.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 1.—Refined petroleum dull; quoted at 17¼c for all the year. Crude closed stronger and opened at $1.50, fluctuated during the day, and closed at $1.55.

Titusville Oil Market.

TITUSVILLE, Aug. 1.—The petroleum market very panicky; prices falling rapidly on account of the withdrawal of capital by the large dealers in the Lower Oil District. Sales at $1.62½ at Titusville, and $1.58 at Oil City.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—COTTON—In active demand, but lower; middling uplands, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour moderately active; receipts, 9,000 bris; prices unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat less active, and common and inferior grades lower; receipts, 17,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.26@1.29; spring, $1.30@1.32; winter red Western, $1.35@1.37; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.41@1.42; No. 1 spring, $1.46@1.47; winter red Western, $1.50. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn quiet and easier; receipts, 81,000 bu; rejected mixed, 55@54c; sail do, 55@57c; yellow, 58c; heated, 48@49c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 13,000 bu; new mixed Western, 41¾@42c; white, 43@43c.

RICE—Dull and nominal.

SUGAR—Steady and firm.

MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar strong. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; refined, 17c; crude, 9c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and lower at 42½@43c.

PROVISIONS—Pork better; new mess, $17.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Middles steady; short clear, 9¾c; short rib, 9c. Lard weak; old Western steam, 9 9-16c.

CUTMEATS—Firm and in good demand; Western, 10@10½c.

CHEESE—A shade easier at 13@13½c.

WHISKY—Quiet but a shade firmer at 97½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble X, $6.50@7.50; family, $8.00@8.75. Corn-meal scarce; fine, mixed, 60c; white, mixed, 72c. Oats dull at 42@43c.

BRAN—Dull at 80@85c

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1873.

With most of the banks there is scarcely any perceptible change in the current of business. A few report rather more activity in monthly settlements; but they produce scarcely a ripple on the surface of the general dullness. Of course this state of things will not last beyond a couple of weeks, for there can scarcely be a doubt that the large reserves the banks have been accumulating will all be needed for the fall trade. Rates of discount are without change, viz: 10 per cent.; but lower figures might be obtained on short time parcels of gilt-edge paper.

The demand and supply of exchange appears to be about balanced. Par to 25c per $1,000 are still the current rates between banks, and par to 1-10 premium selling. The large shipments of grain and produce must in a few weeks turn rates in favor of buyers.

The banks gladly take from customers all the legitimate paper that offers. First-class real estate paper soon to mature would also be readily discounted; but most of these securities find purchasers on the street, through the note-brokers. Prices range all the way from 1@2 per cent per month with commissions.

SMELTING.

Our article of yesterday urging the importance of the smelting business upon the attention of our citizens, we are glad to find, is properly supplemented to-day by a proposal from Dr. Blaney, the distinguished chemist of our city, and Dr. Brown, of Wisconsin, to establish a chemical and mining-school in Chicago. Their arrangements are not yet completed, but we hope to notice the opening of the school at an early day. All we need is honest and thoroughly competent men to manage the business, to make Chicago the rival, if not the equal, of her sister on the Pacific Coast in smelting and dealing in mines and the precious metals. The mines of Colorado, and, as soon as the Northern Pacific Railway is completed, those of Montana as well, should all be controlled in this city, and the ore and crude bullion of the Utah mines should also find its market and be reduced here. The ores from the Emma and the Mano now are all purchased by Adam Smith & Co., and we ought to have establishments that could reduce the product of all the mines east of Nevada. This great source of immense fortunes naturally concentrates all its golden streams in this city. With integrity, thorough knowledge, careful economy, and unbending energy, great fortunes can be made here in this business within the next few years.

We hear also that the establishment of a gold bank is talked of; and in some banks the proposal to keep all or most of their reserve funds in gold is discussed. It is thought by some that the loss of interest of the larger value of the reserve in speculative greenbacks would be more than made up by the higher financial standing and the substantial advertisement which such a policy would give the bank that adopts it.

In connection with the above, we heard the project of a branch mint discussed by no means for the first time in this city. Of course till the possibilities of doing a large smelting business are realized, that cannot be expected. The San Francisco mint coins more than twice as much specie as that in Philadelphia, and, improbable as it may now appear, we should not be surprised to see the same true of a mint established in this city.

The importance of competition among through lines of shipment cannot be overestimated. A few [illegible] bushels of wheat were sent by rail to Philadelphia to load one of Tom Scott's propellers with return freight. We hear the cargo was delivered on time in Liverpool, and we trust it will be followed by large and regular shipments. The Quaker City is welcome to a full share of our commerce, and we trust Boston, Portland, and Montreal will together give New York a lively race for the trade of the West. We are sorry to hear, from what we suppose a reliable source, that it is likely to require three or four years before we can add Baltimore to the list. The prospect of completing the Baltimore & Chicago Railway before that time is not bright. Bad for Baltimore. She ought to hurry up her old coach and secure her share of the rich trade of the West.

GRANGERS VS. RAILROADS.

Without indorsing all the sentiments of the following article from the *Christian Union*, we commend it to the careful attention of our readers. Only a few years ago the great anxiety of all our people was to induce capitalists to build railways. While all just cause of complaint should be promptly suppressed by law if necessary, it surely is not wise to so oppress the railways as to stop the building of them where they are really needed:

If the "Grangers or Patrons of Husbandry"—that wonderful agricultural secret society, which is spreading more rapidly than secret society ever spread before—would confine themselves to "husbandry," they would at least be dealing with something they understand. When they assume to regulate railroad traffic they make the mistakes natural to the explorers of a new field. For the Grangers, in their protests, have taken only the most obvious views of matters; either because they are incapable, for want of commercial training, of taking in all the points of a financial question; or because their eyes are bandaged by prejudice, and they do not care to open them.

One of their most bitter complaints is that through freight is carried at lower rates than local—that often it costs little more to travel a long distance than to travel a short one.

To the casual observer this does, indeed, seem a grievance. He thinks it hard that the farmer half way between Chicago and the Mississippi should have to pay about as much for his transportation as does the other farmer twice as far from market, who has pitched his tent on the bank of the great river. He argues that if the railroads can carry freight 200 miles for $2 per ton, they can carry it 100 miles for $1. So he asks for laws which shall oblige the road to do so; or rather—and it comes to a very different thing—which shall *force the roads to charge pro-rata on all distances*. No one would like to pay $2 per pound for tea, while his neighbor bought the same for $1.50; but if the only alternative were for both to pay $2.50, love of money might probably triumph over love of justice. Let us consider how the pro rata theory for the railroads will work in practice.

The roads have found that, with their tracks kept in repair, as is necessary for their local business, they can take trains, loaded full on the bank of the Mississippi, and transport them to Chicago for—let us say, by way of argument—$2 per ton, and they can make thereby a very small profit, which helps them to make out their very small dividends—dividends not exceeding, in the State of Illinois, 7 per cent. It is to be noted, moreover, that they can run full trains at little more than the cost of running half-full ones; and the work of loading and unloading has to be performed but once for the whole distance. Yet the pro rata law, enforced according to the letter and spirit, would compel the road to carry freight, taken on for a half-dozen miles, at just as low a rate as this "through" lading. The only alternative must be to raise the through rates to the same per-centage charged locally; and by so doing drive into other channels of transportation the produce which these roads would otherwise bring from the river's banks. Is any one so mad as to think that local rates will be cheapened by this diversion of whatever profit has hitherto been derived from through transport? That it would be thus diverted there is no question.

In former times St. Louis, for instance, sent all its freight intended for the East round by way of New Orleans; and it was only the low rate at which through freight could be sent that changed the course of its trade. Let Illinois, then, put an end to cheap rates for through freight, and it is certain that the farmers bordering on the Mississippi, and west of it, will find other outlets, either by sea, or through States having more liberal and sensible laws.

The farmers in the interior of Illinois have by no means as many roads as they need and want; and a looker-on naturally wonders whether they think it will help them to secure new roads if they cut off even one small source of profit, in the through business, and force the roads, new and old, to derive their whole revenues from a local custom merely. Let us suppose that to-day the net profit of a road running from the Mississippi to the lake is 7 per cent, and that 1 per cent is derived from its through business, and 6 per cent from its local. Will the farmer get his produce more cheaply transported on the existing roads if he cuts off the 1 per cent of profits they derive from the through business? Or does he think such limitations will serve as lures to capitalists who have money to invest?

In the last ten years the railroads of Illinois have nearly quadrupled their business, which increase has called for quadrupling their rolling-stock, besides an immense amount of other outlay for accommodating their traffic. The coming ten years will demand a similar increase, perhaps not so great an one, but certainly an increase of vital importance to the farmer, whose cheapest and most indispensable tool is the railroad which transports his crops. If by their wild and unreasoning legislation they can reduce the railroad dividends—which even now are lower than the interest they themselves are glad to pay for capital—to a still lower rate, who will make haste to build new roads for them, or supply the constant wants of old ones? Capital can easily enough be legislated out of a country; but no law has yet been devised which will compel capitalists to an unprofitable investment of their money. When a man can easily let his capital for 7 or 8 per cent at home, he will not go a long distance to invest, unless there is some fair promise of 10 per cent returns in the future. That policy of the farmers in Illinois which would prevent the producers west of them from contributing, even slightly, to sustain the roads they so much need, is a mistake of which they may only learn the cost by dear experience; but which they are sure in due time to discover.

TROUBLE IN THE TEA TRADE.

The New York *Tribune* has an article on the vicissitudes of the tea trade, in which there has been great stagnation for the past year or more, resulting in heavy losses to many dealers, and in the failure of not a few prominent firms. The causes at work do not seem to be fully understood by importers, jobbers, and brokers, some holding that the action of Congress in taking off the 15 cents duty on a pound was the bottom of the trouble; others that the root of the difficulty lies within the trade itself, and must be sought for in a remoter period of time than that of the legislation referred to. One dealer states that the aggregate tea trade of New York has yielded no profit for eight years past, and, for the latter half of that time, it has been carried on at a loss. Only five houses, however, have yet been compelled to succumb. These are:

J. D. McKenzie & Co.	$550,000
W. H. Gillett & Co.	150,000
Smith & Noyes	200,000
Charles E. Hill & Co.	600,000
Philip Dater & Co.	350,000

Mr. McKenzie's firm paid 65 cents on the dollar; Smith & Noyes, 50 cents. Mr. Hill owed his father about $400,000, and his other debts amount to about $200,000. His affairs have not been settled. The last firm paid 65 cents on the dollar, about $200,000, but its affairs have not yet been settled up; and Philip Dater & Co., who failed for $350,000, paid 65 cents on a dollar.

Mr. McKenzie has since resumed business as a tea broker, and, in an interview with a reporter, remarked: "There are a great many dealers who do a small business, while the total value of the tea trade in the United States is not equal to $20,000,000—not six months' business of any one of two or three dry goods houses. There is more chance for cheating in the tea trade than in any other except that in whisky. During the last twenty-five years, a new class of men have come into the business, and entirely controlled it in all its branches. . . . Bankers, anxious for business, have, within a few years, established their agencies in this market, and offered credit on their houses in London to second-class firms. These dealers, desirous of doing business and taking their chances, enter the market in competition with China, and pay exorbitant prices, and, when their goods arrive here, sell at what they can get, either their necessities or interest making them free sellers. It was not so in the days of Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston, Pingue, of Salem, the Griswolds, the Olyphants, Cory, Lowe, Howland and Aspinwall, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Goodhue & Co., and other merchants of the same class, who, instead of depending upon credit issued by foreign bankers on bills drawn on six months sight on London, used to send out cash in their ships in the shape of hard dollars, and goods suited to the Chinese market, bringing home returns in the products of China. Thus, as they used their own money, they were very careful as to the nature of their risks."

There are no importations from China just now, and none are expected for some time; but large amounts of new crop are coming from Japan, and, judging from the prices ruling at Yokohama, it is thought there will be a loss on the cargoes.

Mr. Case, of the firm of Olandorf, Case & Co., tea brokers, told the reporter that there were 42,000,000 pounds of tea on hand on the 28th of June, 1872, and probably not less than 40,000,000 pounds when the tariff reduction took place on the 1st of July, as nothing had been taken out.

A WAIL FROM THE WEST.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* presents an indictment against the General Government for neglecting the Pacific Coast. Those who understand the subject will be obliged to plead guilty on all the counts:

Revenue cutters are sent around here at a rate of outlay equal to the first cost of construction, and have to be repaired after arrival with largely increased expenditure. Coining more money in this city in one month than the parent mint in a year, nearly two decades were allowed to elapse before an appropriation was made for a suitable building with the necessary adjuncts. Doing a larger maritime business than any other city in the Union except New York and Boston, we have the meanest Custom-House and Government offices generally, and the very poorest apology for a Marine Hospital. With an extensive frontier along Territories inhabited by Indian tribes, and with the deepest interest in the growth and progress of those Territories, we are deprived of all voice [illegible], while the Quaker vote of Philadelphia, and the clerical influence of other denominations of the East, are given entire sway and control. As a result, our Indian affairs are sadly mismanaged, the Treasury defrauded, the Territories, and the adjoining States which constitute their natural means of business connection with the world, are suffered to languish and struggle interminably, and the frontiers are lighted up with burning homes or drenched with blood. Every particle of stationery required for Government use on this coast is furnished from the East, under the bald pretext that it costs less, when everybody knows that the expense is far greater. The growing State of Oregon is left entirely unprovided by the Government with any active means of assisting its maritime progress. Not even an open boat is stationed in the Columbia River, or along the coast of our neighboring sister. In fact, it would require more space than we can devote to enumerate one-half the evils we are compelled to endure through the machinations of Eastern political trimmers, and the various agencies used to prop others at our expense.

The same party gives Gen. Howard credit for making a nice treaty. It says:

Gen. Howard's merits as a soldier are completely overshadowed by his superior capacity as a diplomat. A celebrated Chief of the Delawares once said to Sir William Johnson, the Colonial Governor of New York, that he had dreamed, and when he dreamed it always came true. Very well, replied Sir William, what did you dream? Why, that you gave me fifty muskets, with plenty of powder and ball; a hundred blankets, and a hundred uniforms. They are yours, said the Governor; but it is a pretty big dream. Next year, when the Chief paid his annual visit, Sir William had a dream. What did my white brother dream? asked the savage. Simply, that you gave me all the land I have marked out on this map, about a hundred miles square. Take 'em, cried the Chief, but never dream again. Gen. Howard must have been dreaming with Cheis, but in this case the Indian's dream outranked that of the white man all hollow. Cheis selected his own reservation—120 miles long by 90 wide—from the finest portion of Arizona, close to the Mexican border, so that he could raid upon Sonora and Chihuahua at his pleasure. He likewise provided that no armed troops should visit his reservation, and when Gen. Crook went there to inquire into his ravages upon Mexican citizens, Cheis quietly informed him that he was violating the treaty made with Howard. In the meantime, his reservation proves to be a secure retreat for all the hostile Apaches who are robbing and murdering our people, as well as those on the other side of the Mexican border. We suggest the propriety of sending Howard to treat with the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies.

THE LOCAL STOCK RATES

are reported by Lunt, Preston & Kean as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅛	117
5-20s of '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '65	118⅜	119
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118⅜	118⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118	118⅜
10-40s	114⅜	115
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅛	114⅜
Gold (full weight)	114⅛	115⅛
Gold Coupons	115	115⅛
Gold Exchange		115⅛
Sterling Exchange		109@109⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Towns'hip 10s		95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Aug. 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

Crawford av, bet Kinzie and Madison sts, w f, 10 acres (except railroad), dated July 5; consideration $45,000. J. B. and W. G. Jackson to Russell Houston, of Louisville, Ky.

West Twentieth st, 225 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated July 26; consideration, $2,200.

North LaSalle st, 81 ft s of Ontario st, w f, 27x100 ft, dated July 31; consideration, $3,350.

West Randolph st, 21 3-10 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 20x125 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 7, 1872; consideration, $13,000.

S ½ of Lot 8, in Block 4, Union Park Addition, with buildings, dated July 28; consideration, $1,850.

Ogden av, s e of and near Polk st, s e f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 9; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 47 and 48, in Campbell's 2, 3, &c., in Block 8, Rockwell's Addition, dated July 15; consideration, $2,500.

Same as the above, dated July 15; consideration, $2,800.

Sanger st, n of and near Twenty-fifth st, w f, Lot 18, dated May 13; consideration, $1,500.

Sub Lots 2 and 3 in Nixon's, and sub Lots 2 and 3 in Bryant's Subdivision in Turner's Lot 4, of s ¼ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated July 31; consideration, $2,250.

Rush st, 109 ft north of Huron st, e f, 41x100 ft, dated July 30; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 36, in Hall & Brown's Lots 2 and 3, of Lots 12 to 16, in Godwisch w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $1,100.

Peoria st, n of and near Randolph, w f, 20x80 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $2,500.

Wabash av, n e cor of Thirty-second st, w f, 19 7-8-100x98½ ft, with building, dated July 11; consideration, $9,200.

Wabash av, n of and near Thirty-second st, w f, 19 7-8-100x98½ ft, with building, dated July 28; consideration, $9,200.

Clinton st, n of and near Monroe, e f, Sub-Lot 4, dated July 29; consideration, $8,000.

West Washington st, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, s f, Lot 71 and w 20 ft Lot 72, dated June 13; consideration, $5,000.

Clybourn av, s e of Larrabee st, s w f, 58 feet running to Mohawk st, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $4,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 16, in David Henry's Subdivision in s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated July 15; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 9, in Block 6, of n 16 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 22; consideration, $2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	3,746	3,204	6,058	3,136
Wheat, bu	39,210	2,850	57,758	40,299
Corn, bu	232,675	112,640	144,001	342,399
Oats, bu	42,390	19,110	21,802	18,495
Rye, bu	1,090	300	......	750
Barley, bu	1,210	800	816	3,130
Grass seed, lbs	17,190	17,030	570	35,512
Flax seed, lbs	20,000	......	......	......
Broom-corn, lbs	4,000	31,634	9,360	12,820
Cured meats, lbs	75,424	65,414	410,485	168,000
Beef, brls	......	......	......	180
Pork, brls	......	874	1,256	341
Lard, lbs	99,820	200,428	761,289	2,250
Tallow, lbs	14,260	6,975	......	......
Butter, lbs	78,430	36,097	55,645	50,550
Live hogs, No	10,666	11,601	7,023	10,086
Cattle, No	2,251	2,871	1,367	2,362
Sheep, No	1,291	964	......	......
Hides, lbs	111,347	53,210	83,100	57,460
Highwines, brls	100	260	88	453
Wool, lbs	228,577	49,620	161,485	279,748
Potatoes, bu	1,527	283	50	25
Lumber, m feet	6,292	6,288	1,715	2,187
Shingles, m	3,000	2,028	977	2,090
Lath, m	495	750	271	209
Salt, brls	......	......	2,699	1,970

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 520 bu wheat; 760 bu corn; 4,893 bu oats.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 60 cars wheat; 356½ cars corn; 41½ cars oats; 3 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (462 cars), 189,000 bu. Also 92,000 bu by canal, as follows: 1,500 bu wheat, tailings, 6,000 bu yellow corn, 10,100 bu No. 1 corn, 51,200 bu No. 2 corn, 6,000 bu high mixed corn, 10,500 bu rejected corn, and 5,700 bu rejected oats.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

The corner in wheat for July delivery is over, and may be called a success. At the opening of business this morning only 85,000 bu of options remained unsettled, and about half of that was amicably disposed of before 1 o'clock. For the rest, the firm entered the market and paid $1.40@1.41 for all the cash wheat that was offered, which was not much, reducing the discrepancy to 20,000 bu by 12 o'clock. There is reason to believe that this little balance was squared up afterwards, being owed by parties who were able and willing to pay, provided they were satisfied that certain parties (debtors to them) were not concerned in the corner.

Yesterday's rumors about parties injured by the corner were far from being accurate, as regards amounts. C. H. McCormick & Co. were not short to the extent of a bushel; on the contrary, they were long to the amount of 15,000 bu for some of their customers. They do not speculate on their own account. The other gentleman to whom Dame Rumor was most unfair was Asa Dow, Esq., who was short only to the tune of 10,000 bu, which could not result in a loss of more than $2,000 or $2,500. Those who know Mr. Dow's cautious style of operating need no assurance that he could not have been short to an extent that would seriously diminish his plethoric bank account.

The greatest losses arising out of the corner will probably prove to have occurred outside the regular deal, and in a way not calculated on by the gentlemen who have run the corner, as they certainly will reap no profit therefrom. We allude to privileges to call wheat at any time in August, which were sold several week's ago when there was no prospect of a corner for July. One party sold such a privilege on 20,000 bu at $1.22, and the party holding the call requested him this morning to deliver to William Young & Co., to whom he had just sold it at $1.41. Another held a call for a lesser amount, at $1.20, which he also sold at $1.41. There is really more danger of appeals to the Arbitration Committee, or the Board of Directors, arising out of these privilege transactions, than from parties directly losing by the corner. When a man is called upon to pay $4,000 on a privilege which he has sold for $200, it is likely to make him feel nervous; but there is no reason why he should not pay it if he is worth so much money. The trading in privileges has grown up into a regular system, and there are men who sell them on much the same plan that a turf gambler will make up his betting book. He receives money from scores of people to whom he never returns a cent, and should not grumble when called on to pay the capital prize to the winner thereof. It is probable that the Board will sustain this view of the case when appealed to; but it would be much better if they could so act as to upset the whole business of dealing in privileges, which is the sheerest kind of betting, and ought not to be tolerated for a moment by a community of men who profess to have organized solely for business purposes.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day than was generally expected, under the circumstances. The subsidence of the wheat corner, with its widespread losses staring so many operators in the face might have been thought enough to pare down the mere speculative part of the trading to small dimensions, leaving the markets to the receivers and shippers. This, however, was far from being the case, and speculative operators traded freely, while the shipping movement was liberal.

Some slight improvement in the demand for staple lines of dry goods was reported, and the leading cottons were more firmly held, in sympathy with the Eastern market. In some instances popular brands of bleached goods have been advanced by the manufacturers, and with the opening of the fall trade a pretty general hardening of prices is looked for. Groceries met with a reasonably active inquiry, and the general market exhibited a firm tone. Sugars are quoted stronger at the East, and more steadily held here. Rice and coffees remain very firm. Teas are still somewhat unsettled, but are not, perhaps, quotably lower. We note a material advance in raisins, due to a large speculative inquiry, which was stimulated by news of war in the Malaga grape districts in Spain, which may result in seriously diminishing the crop, if not in totally ruining it. For the same reason, Spanish wines were more firmly held. The butter market presented the same features as noted for several days past, ruling dull and unsettled for common to fair grades, while choice is in active demand at firm prices. Stocks of low grades are becoming somewhat larger than is desirable, and holders begin to show considerable anxiety to realize. Cheese was again firm; New York factory at 11@12c, and Western do at 9½@11c. In the market for dried fruits a good degree of activity was noticeable, raisins, prunes, apples, peaches, blackberries, and cherries all moving on a liberal scale. Prices were exceedingly firm, both for domestic and imported varieties, and in pared peaches, blackberries, and cherries a further advance is noted. The fish trade was fair at former quotations. Hides and leather were quiet and steady. The supply of prime timothy has continued extremely light, and parties who had Eastern orders to fill were offering an advance of 50c per ton. Low grades continue abundant at weak and irregular prices. No changes were reported in oils, paints, and colors. Pig iron was in better demand. Tobacco and wood were steady, as previously quoted.

Lumber was quiet to-day. The demand at the yards was not particularly urgent, and the wholesale market was sparingly supplied. Quite a number of buyers put in an appearance, including several from the country; but owing to the light offerings and small assortment the transactions were necessarily of a limited character. Prices were without quotable change. About the average amount of trading was experienced in building materials, the condition of the market, as far as prices are concerned, remaining about the same. Metals, iron, naval stores, and cooperage were quiet and unchanged. Broom-corn and hops remain firm. The wool market was fairly active, and steady. Seeds were quiet, excepting timothy, which, owing to unexpectedly large receipts, declined. Prime new sold at $3.75, and seller August closed at $3.00. The demand for most varieties of green fruits was fair, and the market was firm for oranges, lemons, and fresh berries, while grapes and pears were easier. Poultry was abundant and lower, small spring chickens being almost unsalable. Eggs met with an active local demand, and were firm at 13½@14c for warranted packages.

Highwines were quiet and a shade firmer than yesterday, being quoted stronger, at 97½@98c in New York. There was very little offered here, and sales were restricted to 50 brls at 93½c. The market closed with buyers at 93c for round lots of 100 brls and upwards.

Lake freights were less active, but ½c higher, under a rather lighter supply of vessels, at 5½c for corn, and 6½c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo, and 12c for wheat to Kingston. Through rates to New England points were unchanged, at 23c for corn via Buffalo, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of 12 charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat, 265,000 bu corn, and 38,000 bu corn or wheat.

Provisions rather more active. Mess pork was in better demand, and a shade firmer, but the inquiry was chiefly for small lots. Lard was neglected and nominally easier, being held at previous buying prices. Meats were in fair request, and unchanged, except on short ribs, which were quoted a shade higher. The stock of new pork in New York is now only 17,090 brls; but old and new make together 51,186 brls, against 60,784 brls a month ago, and 66,922 brls a year ago. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $15.55@15.62½; do seller August, $15.50@15.60; do seller September, $15.80@15.85; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller August, $7.75@7.90; do seller September, $7.90@8.00; summer do, 7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7½@7¾c for shoulders; 9@9½c for short ribs; and 9⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7½@8c; English meats, 9⅝@9½c for short ribs; 9¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 10c for clear ribs; 10@10½c for short clear; and 15½@15¾c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 1,250 brls mess pork at $15.62½; 500 brls do seller the month at $15.62½; 1,000 brls do seller September at $15.80; 200 tcs summer lard at 7½c; 160,000 lbs shoulders at 7½c; 5,000 lbs bacon hams at 14½c canvassed and packed.

Flour was very quiet at unchanged prices. There was nothing but a light local demand, as the attention of most operators was attracted to some one of the three leading grain markets. Bran was steady and dull. Sales were reported of 200 brls spring extras at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls do at $5.50; 200 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.25; 100 brls rye at $4.25; 200 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,200 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $10.00 on track; 10 tons middlings at $12.00, at mill. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.62½
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75	@ 4.25
Bran	10.00	@10.50

Wheat was moderately active, and averaged, on the August option, about the same as yesterday. The market for cash wheat also held along at top prices till 1 o'clock, when it dropped 20@21c, to a point that may be considered not far from a normal one. We announced in our issue of this morning that the July shorts had all been settled, except about 80,000 bu. The true amount of shortage was 85,000 bu, and about 20,000 bu of that was settled early this morning. For the rest a member of the cornering firm announced that he should buy it on the best terms he could, and charge the difference to the parties concerned, as he was authorised to do under the rules. He said that he was prepared to pay $1.50 if he could not buy for less. At this all fell back to watch the progress of events. Presently a few car-loads were sold to him at $1.40, and then some round lots at $1.41. This was nominally the range all through the session. At 1 o'clock the syndicate announced that all the deals were closed, and then the market declined to $1.20 for deliveries before 3 o'clock to-day, and to $1.19 for delivery before 11 o'clock in the morning. Seller August opened at $1.13¾, fell off ¼c, advanced to $1.15⅝, and declined to $1.14½, closing at $1.14⅝. Seller September was dull at $1.07¾@1.07⅞, and seller the year at $1.05. No. 1 spring was inactive, and nominally about $1.25; No. 3 spring was quiet and steady at $1.04½, and rejected do firmer at 90c. There was some discussion about the probabilities of the market being again cornered, this time for August; and several of the more timid shorts filled in to avoid such a result; but others sold for this month almost wildly, so that the amount of shorts out was rather increased than reduced. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 25,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.41; 21,000 bu do at $1.40; 1,600 bu do at $1.20; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.04½; 2,400 bu rejected at 90c. Total, 56,000 bu.

Corn was active and firm, averaging about the same as yesterday, with a slight appreciation on cash lots, and a small decline in options for next month. New York and Liverpool were both quoted firm, and the receipts were rather less than the recent average, while deliveries were much lighter than expected. There was, in fact, reason to believe that several receivers who had calculated on receiving corn to deliver this month, were buying in the August option, and selling for September delivery, which caused the slight diminution of the difference, as already noted. The speculative shorts for this month also took hold more liberally in consequence, making the market quite active. The shippers operated to a moderate extent, but did not buy so freely as heretofore. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 36¼c, advanced to 36⅜c, receded to 36⅛c, advanced to 36⅜c, and closed at 36¾c. Seller September sold at 38@38⅜c, closing firm at the outside. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 37c, and high-mixed at 38c. Rejected was in good demand, closing firm at 34½c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu high mixed at 38½c; 51,000 bu do at 38c; 2,000 bu do at 37½c; 1,000 bu do at 37¼c; 38,000 bu No. 2 at 37c; 62,000 bu do at 36½c; 47,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 40,000 bu do at 36⅜c; 1,600 bu rejected at 34½c; 16,000 bu do at 34¼c; 8,400 bu do at 34c; 800 bu no grade at 28c; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 39½c; 6,000 bu yellow at 39½c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 38⅜c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 37⅜c; 12,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 24,000 bu do at 37½c; 12,000 bu do at 37¼c. Total, 346,000 bu.

Oats were quiet and weak, owing to an almost utter absence of demand. The principal inquiry was for car lots for city consumption. The deals for this month appeared to have been all settled up, and buyers waited patiently for the further decline in prices, which they seemed to regard as an inevitable consequence of the increased receipts which are expected this month. Seller August opened at 26⅛c, and declined to 26¼c at the close. Seller September sold early at 26c, and closed at 25½c. Seller the year was nominal at 25⅜c. Cash lots closed nominal at 26½c. Cash sales were reported of 14,200 bu at 26⅞c, 10,400 bu at 26½c, 2,400 bu rejected at 25c, 3,000 bu do at 24½c, 1,200 bu do at 23½c, 4,200 bu do at 23¼c. Total, 35,400 bu.

Rye was dull and easier, though giving an early promise of strength, as there were two or three looking around for car lots. The inquiry soon subsided. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 57c, which was the inside price of yesterday. Seller August was nominal at 55@55½c; and seller September at 55½@56c.

Barley was quiet, but a shade stronger, about 25,000 bu being sold, seller September, at 81@81½c, the market closing firm. Cash lots were nominal at 70@75c for old, and 80@81c for new No. 2. No. 3 was quoted at 65@70c; and rejected at 40@45c. Cash sales were 400 bu by sample at 80c; and 800 bu do at 75c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 1—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off the coast, strong. There is a demand in France for cargoes of wheat on passage; sales proceed slowly. Cargoes of corn on passage strong. Average spring wheat quotable at 52s 6d@53s. English country wheat markets, with fine weather, dull. French country wheat markets dull. Weather in England in all respects favorable for harvesting. Liverpool—Spot wheat, good inquiry. Spot corn, 28s 6d.

The following table exhibits the stock of flour in store in this city on the 1st of each month (or the first Monday) for the past five years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
January	88,230	56,591	72,835	32,700	25,589
February	125,930	56,075	66,755	22,813	27,484
March	100,111	65,040	54,350	24,530	36,445
April	102,886	70,810	68,479	30,710	45,670
May	94,399	55,288	63,075	21,120	44,290
June	73,081	39,228	47,988	22,175	36,430
July	50,178	41,530	40,526	40,450	30,700
August	29,278	29,998	21,307	29,368	
September	30,300	35,948	19,775	27,300	
October	31,475	48,175	23,300	25,618	
November	34,000	61,650	18,050	25,450	
December	52,470	48,170	26,700	26,550	

BROOM CORN.

J. M. Atwater & Co., of New York City, have compiled a very interesting circular, giving information of the condition of the broom corn crop in various parts of the country. All accounts agree in stating that the crop of this year will be much less than usual.

THE FRUIT CROP.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* says:

Dubuque and vicinity is no exception to the general rule of the country, so far as heard from, in regard to the apple crop. We have personally viewed a number of orchards, and have heard of many more, and there will be literally no crop at all. Trees that ought to yield bushels, have scarce a peck upon them, and those poor and insignificant looking, and not at all likely to come to maturity. So far as the pear crop is concerned, not only will there be no yield, but the greatest portion of the trees are dead or dying. Even the cherry trees this year returned a limited supply. The only crop of fruit that promises well is the grape crop. Everywhere and under all circumstances the vines are loaded down. Never before have we seen such a display of bunches. The fruit is already nearly full sized, and if nothing prevents, and the season so far is all that can be desired, the yield of grapes will be unprecedented in this quarter. There is no exception to varieties; Concord, Catawba, Crevelings, Hartford Prolific, Norton Virginias, Delawares, Oportos, Dianas, etc., etc., to the end of a long chapter of names.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active, closing the same as on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.14½@1.15 seller the month, closing at $1.14⅝. Corn was in fair demand and firmer, selling at 36⅝@37c seller the month, closing at 36⅞c, and 38⅜@38⅝c seller September, closing at 38⅜c. Oats were a shade firmer, closing at 26⅜c seller the month. In provisions sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.32½ seller September, and 250 tcs lard at 7⅝c cash. Lake freights were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 1.

ALCOHOL—Was in good demand and higher; quotable at $1.87@1.92.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report receiving a fair number of orders, chiefly for the common qualities, as the market is almost destitute of choice corn, which is nominally firm. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 9½@10c; No. 1 brush, braid, 8½@9½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 6@8c; do red tip, 3½@4½c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.25@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.20@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues fair for the season. Lime is generally sold at 80c in bulk, though a superior articles brings $1.00. Common brick are easy; good brick is held at $6.50, but inferior stock is sold at various prices. Marble dust is $3.00 per brl, and fine brick $55.00@90.00 per m. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The only activity noticeable in this branch of trade was in choice table quotations. All other grades were to a greater or less extent neglected, and were weak, the increasing stocks making holders anxious to realize before the anticipated decline. Following are the current quotations: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Activity again prevailed in the market for cotton seamless bags, and a firm feeling was manifested on the part of holders. There was also a fair inquiry for burlaps and gunnies at very full prices. We repeat our quotations as follows: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 33½c; American, 31c; Amoskeag, 31c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Fine cheese is now meeting with a good demand, and is held with confidence at the advanced prices recently established. Common grades are selling to a moderate extent at irregular prices. We quote: New York factory, 11@12c; Ohio factory, 9½@11c; Western factory, 9½@11c.

COAL—Prices were unchanged, except for cannel coal, which is now quoted at $10.00 instead of $9.50. The auction sale of hard coal, held in New York on the 30th, shows an advance of about 20c per ton as compared with the prices realized at the previous sale. This market is very firm, at $9.50 for Lackawanna, and at $10.50 for Lehigh. We quote: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Manufactured work was quiet and unchanged. Stock is firm, being in moderate supply. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The egg market was a trifle firmer this morning, under the influence of a fair local demand for warranted packages. Such lots brought 13½@14c. Good sold at 12@13c, while those lots more or less out of condition were disposed of at a wide range of prices. Sales include: 40 cases at 14c; 112 cases at 13½c; 2,000 doz at 13c.

FEATHERS—Were salable to the dealers at 73c for prime live geese. Prices for other grades vary according to quality. Chicken feathers were in light supply and request. We repeat: Prime live geese feathers at 73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Mackerel were reported in a little better supply, but there is still a scarcity, and prices are very firm. Whitefish are in light stock, and holders are refusing to fill orders at any concession. Other fish are in fair stock, and may be quoted steady. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.25@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ bale, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Among the changes noted to-day were an advance of 5c in raisins, ½c in blackberries, 1c in pitted cherries, and 1c in pared peaches. Other varieties were firm and unchanged. Trade was active for the season. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 8@9c; Western do, 6½@7½c; Southern do, 5½@6½c; peaches, pared, 20@22c; peaches, halves, 9@10c; do, mixed, 6½@7½c; blackberries, 11@12c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@23c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 12@13c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8c.

GROCERIES—Prices ranged about the same as yesterday, where, as a rule, they were firmly held. Sugars are steadier, owing to the more encouraging tone of New York advices. Coffees remain very firm. Rice is fairly active at full prices. There was no visible change in the market for other goods enumerated in the list:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@34c; O. G. Java, 28½@28¾c; Java, No. 2, 26½@26¾c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@12c; A standard, 11½@11¾c; do, No. 2, 11¼@11½c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11@11¼c; C No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10¼c; do prime, 9½@10c; do, fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 35@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons are firm at $15.00@16.00 per box, and occasionally a choice box is sold at $17.00. Oranges are out of the market and nominally firm at quotations. Common apples were plenty and slow. Fresh berries brought full prices, but much of the fruit was in bad condition. Grapes and pears were easier. Annexed are the prices current: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges, $13.00@14.00 per box. California pears, $6.00 per case. New apples, 40@65c per box, or $2.50@3.00 for common to fair; good to choice do, $3.50@4.50 per brl. Raspberries, $2.50@3.50 per case; red do, $3.50@4.00. Blackberries—Lawtons, 30@35c. Whortleberries, $3.00@3.50 per bu; do per box, $1.50@2.50. Currants, $3.00@3.50 per bu. Pears, $1.00@3.00 per box. Peaches, $1.50@2.25 per box; do per basket, $1.00@1.50. Grapes—Illinois Concords, $6.00 per case (36 lbs). Siberian crabapples, 85c per box. Plums (damson), $6.00 per bu.

HOPS—Were in moderate demand on local and interior account at 25@45c.

HONEY—A sale was reported of 3,000 lbs strained at 14c.

HAY—There is some Eastern demand for prime timothy hay, and, under a totally inadequate supply, holders were enabled to obtain an advance of 50c per ton, prime selling at $16.00@16.50, and No. 1 at $15.00@16.00. The supply of low grades is excessive, and sales dragged at former rates. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime, $16.00@16.50; do No. 1, $15.00@16.00; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted quiet and steady. A moderate amount of trading was done on local and outside account at the annexed range of prices: Green city butchers', 9c; green cured, light, 11c; do, heavy, 10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 16½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no change in the condition of this market. Small orders are being placed at the quotations:

Iron	3 3-10c	@4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6½		rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	15	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	⅌ lb
English spring steel	11	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	13	@11	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8¾	@ 9	rates

LEATHER—In this branch of trade there are signs of returning activity, though at the moment the market is very quiet. Stocks are light, both of domestic and imported leather, and a confident feeling prevails among jobbers generally. Below are the current quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 39
Line, city, ⅌ lb	38@ 42
Kip, ⅌ lb	85@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 32
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	28@ 31
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	95@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 43
French calf, Jodot	65.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 30 lbs	1.60@ 2.25
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business was rather quiet, but prices ruled steady, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c by car load, 7½c.

NAILS—The demand was fair at the quoted rates: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½ rates; 8d do, $7.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manila rope, ⅌ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $5.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Under this head the changes were unimportant. Business was fully up to the average of this season, though there was no special activity in any department. The following quotations are furnished: Carbon, 17½@18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 93@95c; do boiled, 98c@$1.00; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were quiet at unchanged prices:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	2.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

PIG-IRON—There was rather more inquiry for this article, and liberal sales were reported at somewhat firmer prices than prevailed a fortnight ago. As the season advances dealers look for steady improvement in the demand, and a gradual hardening of prices. We quote: Scotch (according to brand), $55.00@58.00; Massillon, $55.00; Tuscarawas, $55.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $56.00; do No. 2, $54.00; Missouri charcoal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $53.00.

POULTRY—The offerings were large, and prices were weak and lower. Old chickens sold at $4.50, and large springs at $2.75@3.25, while small stock was slow at $1.50@2.00 per doz. We note sales of 16 coops old chickens at $4.50; 5 coops large springs at $3.00; 18 coops do at $2.50@2.75; 11 coops at $2.00; 15 coops at $1.50@1.75.

POTATOES—There is rather more inquiry for fresh offerings, but the supply is still liberal, and prices are easy. The receipts have fallen off some during the last few days, but large quantities are said to be awaiting shipment. Choice potatoes in large barrels are quotable at $2.00@2.50; poor and small at $1.00@1.50.

SEEDS—The receipts of new timothy were larger than expected, and under a limited inquiry prices declined. Prime sold at $3.75. Seller August sold at $3.00@3.10, closing at $3.00. Seller the first half of the month was lower; quotable at $3.30@3.50. Other seeds were without essential change. We quote: Clover, $5.50@5.75; millet, 40@50c; Hungarian, 60@65c. Sales include 8 bags new at $3.75; 100 bu seller first half of August at $3.50; 1 car seller August at $3.10; 1 car do at $3.00.

SALT—The market continues fairly active, present prices being fully sustained: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.62; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.75, afloat to arrive, and $1.80@2.00 from store.

TEAS—A fair aggregate of sales was accomplished at prices not varying materially from those current for the past fortnight or more. We make no change in our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

VEGETABLES—The offerings were liberal, and the demand fair at about yesterday's prices, except for musk-melons, which were dull and lower. We quote: Tomatoes, 35@50c per box; onions, $4.50@4.75; corn, 12½@15c per doz; water-melons, $3.00 per doz; musk-melons, $1.50@2.00 per doz.

WOOD—Remains firm at the following quotations: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.60, delivered.

WOOL—There was no perceptible change in the market. A fair number of orders are being received from Eastern manufacturers, and prices rule steady, and for some grades firm. We repeat:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@43c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	23@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS—Trade was quiet and prices unchanged. Brooms are firm from sympathy with the raw material. We repeat: Two-hoop pails, $2.30 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.60; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $3.50; buckets, [illegible]; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $2.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; [illegible] No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; banded clothespins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.25@2.50 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; [illegible] per rack; butter tubs, [illegible]; in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@18.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $2.70; No. 2 do, $2.25@2.50; do, common, $1.75@2.00.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were unchanged, as follows:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs	Flour, per brl	Grain, per 100 lbs	Dressed meats in bulk
Boston	$ 50	$1.00		
New York	45	90	45	
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	43	86	43	
Wilmington, Del.	40	80	40	59
Washington, D. C.	40	80	40	59
Alexandria, Va.	52	1.04		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	25	50	25	31½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	39	78	39	43½
Norfolk, Va.	49	98		
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston and Savannah	65	1.30		
Petersburgh and Richmond	57	1.14		

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 1.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,616	11,672	419
Tuesday	3,998	5,383	1,249
Wednesday	2,064	12,031	790
Thursday	2,215	10,666	1,191
Friday	2,200	12,674	778
Total	15,093	52,026	4,427

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,492	6,654	173
Tuesday	2,005	7,686	
Wednesday	1,405	5,505	
Thursday	1,367	7,023	
Total	7,769	26,868	173

The receipts and shipments of live stock during the month of July, as officially reported by Assistant Secretary Williams, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	10,622	45,907	2,026
Illinois Central	7,537	42,586	2,073
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	26,345	75,426	4,483
Chicago & Northwestern	6,430	38,318	4,193
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis	17,686	36,147	1,253
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	33	135	75
Michigan Central	66	251	687
Michigan Southern	271	139	975
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	466	947	49
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	701	3,834	232
Milwaukee & St. Paul	584	1,570	492
Driven in	659		
Total	73,297	244,550	17,097
Received in July, 1872	58,439	212,030	13,519

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	21,993	47,659	
Michigan Central	15,683	64,287	386
Michigan Southern	12,688	20,084	
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis			
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes			
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	295		
Illinois Central	370		
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	587	1	254
Chicago & Northwestern	1,296	580	298
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis	663		
Total	54,806	36,682	724

From the foregoing it will be seen that our receipts have increased to the extent of 14,758 cattle, 32,520 hogs, and 3,578 sheep. The average weight of the hogs received during July was 231½ lbs, against [illegible] lbs in June.

CATTLE—No important change took place in the cattle market. Both the outside and local demands were small, and prices were weak and irregular for all descriptions of stock, though perhaps not quotably lower for any. Local butchers had their orders well filled earlier in the week, and did not care to make further purchases save at prices of their own making, while the continued discouraging tenor of Eastern advices served to curtail the operations of shippers, and it was a dull and dragging trade from the opening to the close. For two droves of extra steers, averaging respectively 1,399 and 1,408 lbs, buyers were found at $5.90, but with these exceptions, nothing fetched over $5.70, while very few sold above $5.25. Many remained unsold, and the market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.40@5.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.60@4.90
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
75	good steers	1,302	$5.37½
45	good steers	1,258	5.40
16	good steers	1,372	5.30
18	good steers	1,243	5.20
18	cows	1,045	3.60
34	good steers	1,266	5.40
22	good steers	1,258	5.25
24	good steers	1,209	5.25
33	choice steers	1,279	5.50
46	Texas steers	755	2.80
20	cows	920	3.75
17	good steers	1,122	5.12½
17	stock steers	1,026	4.35
32	butchers' steers	1,143	3.75
21	choice steers	1,349	5.70
21	good steers	1,342	5.15
17	choice steers	1,403	5.60
48	good steers	1,352	5.20
19	cows	903	3.30
54	Texas steers	1,005	4.12½
96	extra steers	1,408	5.90
30	good steers	1,315	5.30
23	good steers	1,192	5.10
69	medium steers	1,197	4.75
32	good steers	1,266	5.25
24	mixed lot	1,202	4.25
56	Texas steers	997	3.80
60	extra steers	1,399	5.90
37	medium steers	1,069	4.60
101	Texas steers	1,122	4.30
16	choice steers	1,252	5.65
30	good steers	1,315	5.25
19	medium steers	1,111	4.65
15	medium steers	1,128	4.72½
43	Texas steers	780	2.65
22	Texas steers	830	2.75
25	Texas steers	758	2.75
32	Texas steers	1,163	3.75

HOGS—There was a supply of about 16,000 head in the pens to-day, the fresh receipts amounting to 12,674. Reports of lower prices at the East, taken in connection with the excessive supply and the extreme heat, proved a too severe strain upon the market, and it gave away to the extent of 5@10c on light, and 15@20c on heavy grades, the former declining to $4.50@4.80, and the latter to $4.20@4.35. There were only two or three buyers that wanted heavy hogs at any price, and only a small proportion of the offerings could be disposed of even at the low range of $4.20@4.35. A few choice, heavy were taken early at better figures, but at the close $4.25 was the best offer. The market closed weak, with a downward tendency.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	251	$4.35	142	192	$4.65	33	180	$4.75
78	174	4.75	61	182	4.75	104	200	4.75
140	264	4.35	69	188	4.75	70	212	4.80
49	248	4.55	52	274	4.35	48	249	4.45
153	199	4.80	71	191	4.75	44	207	4.45
67	195	4.75	53	231	4.45	33	202	4.75
58	283	4.35	65	209	4.75	55	269	4.45
83	249	4.30	34	276	4.50	65	195	4.75
41	200	4.70	54	200	4.75	26	273	4.30

SHEEP—Sold to a fair extent at $2.90@3.50 for poor to common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium; and at $4.25@4.75 for good to choice. Local butchers were the only buyers.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 1.

The offerings this morning were limited to about half-a-dozen cargoes, and these were composed mostly of ordinary lumber and shingles. Early in the day several country and city buyers were in attendance, but, as there was not much of an assortment to select from, very little business was done. A few sales were made during the day, but the terms were not made public. A cargo of A shingles sold at $3.00. Good to choice boards and strips and good joists and scantling remain firm, but common and coarse stuff was dull and rather easy. We repeat: Good to choice boards and strips, $14.50@17.00; common to medium do, $9.50@13.00; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; lath, $1.75@1.87½; shingles, $3.00.

The following sale was reported: Cargo prop Oconto, from Green Bay, 500 m A shingles at $3.00. Sold by Artemas Carter.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.15; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Masonville, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade is rather quiet, though perhaps as good as could be expected for this month. The local demand is chiefly for building lumber. The market is steady at the quotations given below:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.75	@ 2.00
A or Star [illegible]	3.00	@ 3.25
Shingles on track	2.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 [illegible]	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $85.00@[illegible]; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $25.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@12.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@20.00; cull, $10.00@12.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.10; wagon poles, each, 40@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 25c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 30@40c; white holly, 30c.

The Williamsport *Bulletin* says:

"The shipments of lumber this season amount to 132,580,629 feet; the lumber rafted out of booms up to same period is 125,120,304 feet—showing that the shipments are 7,460,325 in advance of the boom."

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Venice (July 7) Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

THE PIAZZA OF ST. MARK.

The great central attraction of Venice is St. Mark's Square, and, although it presents an irregular quadrangle, it is undoubtedly the finest square of all the world for the elegant magnificence of the surrounding structures. Across the east end of the square the Cathedral of St. Mark stands out as the most prominent feature, with its three domes and immense steeples. In the left corner of the square, facing the Cathedral, stands the Campanile, or bell-tower, which rises to the height of 300 feet, its base being 38 feet wide, and its width at the top 25 feet. The base of this tower is very beautiful, and is finely ornamented with sculpture and statuary. On the south side of the square is the old City Hall and Block Tower, on the west the Royal Palace, and on the north side the new City Hall, and one side of the old Library. These buildings all, with the exception of the Cathedral, stand together in close order, and constitute the outer lines of the square. The lower story of all of them forms a continuous colonnade, similar to that around the exterior of the Palace Royal at Paris, and like it, also, this story is occupied by stores and cafes on the three sides of the square. The entire square is paved with smooth blocks of granite and interspersed with iron pillars, bearing bouquets of gas jets, whilst another line of illumination extends along the entire fronts. The buildings named as fronting the square are all of white marble, four stories high, and interspersed with an abundance of statuary. The entire length of the square is 540 feet, and the width 246 feet, whilst the Piazetta leading past the Palace of the Doges and the old Library, which is really a portion of the square, is 311 feet long by 146 in width, extending down to the water's edge, at the mouth of the Grand Canal.

Directly in front of the Cathedral, at the distance of about fifty feet, there stand three flag-staffs, each about 100 feet in height, the lower part to the height of about ten feet being encased in elaborate bronze bases. From these three staffs there were suspended on Sunday three immense Italian national flags, each not less than thirty feet in length, which were raised at the commencement and lowered at the termination of the Cathedral services for the day.

On the Piazetto, immediately facing the Grand Canal, are two majestic pillars of Oriental granite, not less in diameter than those before the Pantheon at Rome. These grand columns were brought to Venice in the year 1127 by Doge Michael, who found them lying on an island in the Grecian Archipelago, on his return from the Holy Land. There were originally three of them, but one was lost overboard in debarkation. They laid for forty-four years by their sides, after their arrival, no one being found to undertake the putting of them up. In the year 1371, a man named Nicolo undertook to put them on the bases prepared for them. He was called "barrattier" (people who cheat gaming), exacting for his services the privilege of keeping a gaming table between them. This was allowed for nearly 200 years, but the permission was rescinded in the year 1529, and the wooden shops broken up. On the top of these ancient pillars, which doubtless date before the birth of Christ—on one is the famous winged lion of St. Mark, which was carried to Paris by Napoleon, and on the other the stone statue of St. Theodore, the ancient tutelar protector of Venice, before he was deposed by St. Mark.

ST. MARK'S ON SUNDAY.

Sunday was an excessively warm day, even in the shade, but in the rays of the sun it was almost beyond human endurance. Whilst strolling through the city, we stopped on every bridge to catch a breath of cool air as it swept up these water-channels from the Adriatic. Those of the inhabitants whose dwellings faced on the canal could get along very well, but the denizens of the narrow streets had a hard time of it. Many of these streets are so narrow that we found several that we could stand in the middle and touch the palms of our hands upon both walls. The people were protruding their heads from the windows of their tall four-story houses, and patiently waiting for the setting sun and their evening promenade and music in the Square of St. Mark's. As early as 6 o'clock in the evening they commenced to pour in, all classes coming, and by 8 o'clock this vast space, as well as what is called the Piazetta or Little Square, running towards the Grand Canal, were thronged to their utmost capacity. Soon after a fine military band took position in the centre of the square, and the grand promenade commenced, whilst thousands, seated at the cafes on the side of the square, were partaking of ice cream and lemonade. The music was kept up until nearly 11 o'clock, when the people slowly, and apparently with great reluctance, commenced to retire to their homes. Along the front of the Doge's Palace, and near the Bridge of Sighs, the throng of people remained enjoying the cool air from the sea until after midnight. No such scene as this Sunday evening gathering in the Square of St. Mark's can be seen anywhere in Europe, the whole space being brilliantly illuminated by hundreds of gas-jets. Of course all the strangers in the city were there also, and the number at this warm season is truly surprising. There cannot be less than 100 guests at the hotel at which we are stopping.

During our afternoon stroll we found the inner canals swarming with boys and men swimming, all wearing swimming-clothes, as required by law. They were diving out of their front doors and windows, and off the bridges, like so many amphibious animals, whilst the gondolas were flying along and gliding past them, mostly with parties of ladies taking their evening airing. Travelers, both ladies and gentlemen, residing in Europe, become familiarized with the sight of half-nude men and boys, and are really thankful when it is no worse.

THE CRIES OF VENICE.

The street cries of Venice are very numerous, and the voices of the venders ring into a peculiar sonorous shrillness through the quiet streets. There being neither carts, horses, nor vehicles of any kind in the city, it has none of the usual noises of other communities, and the gondoliers, as they glide along under your windows, give out their cries with an earnestness that is at times quite startling. Among others are men carrying demijohns of water, with lime-juice, which they sell at two centimes, or less than half a cent a glass. Others sell dried fruits, and various articles not usually found in the streets. The cries are all in Italian, which seems to be a language peculiarly fitted for shrill but not unmusical notes.

THE VENICE CANALS.

The Grand Canal winds through the city of Venice, being traced on the map in the shape of an S. It varies somewhat, but is probably 150 feet in width for most of its length. There are two bridges across it, the Rialto and the Ponte di Ferro, the first being of stone and the other a modern iron structure. The main canal is navigable for vessels drawing more than six feet of water, except at its immediate mouth. All the commercial business of the city was formerly kept at deep water along the Canal, east of the Doges' Palace, which is in reality the open sea, and the Grand Canal was the favorite location for the palaces of the great men of the nation. Now, most of these old palaces are for the main part given up to business or are used as hotels. I am writing in an old palace, and much of the old furniture of its day of greatness is still through the house. Barges and lighters pass up the Grand Canal, and load and unload at the doors of what were formerly palaces. In all the other canals nothing larger than a gondola is allowed to enter. Many of them are, of course, devoted to the business of hauling and carrying, and do the work of our drays and wagons.

It is strange that in building the city all these small canals were not filled up and the city made into one solid island. The probability, on the contrary, is, that many of the canals were cut to accommodate the taste of the people, who, all having been literally born on the water, must have it at their doors, so as to come and go in their boats. This seems more reasonable than to believe that, in the small space occupied by the city, there should originally have been 114 little islands. The sides of the canals are almost invariably the walls of the houses, and they appear to have secured excellent foundations.

Then there are old palaces scattered through the city on the other canals, all the men of wealth and distinction had their palaces on the Grand Canal. The gondolier, on passing them, names to you the names of each, with the names of their owners, all of which you know about as much as what was the color of the hair of him who built them. But they go on in a kind of monotonous song, from which can be caught the names of Foscarri, Mocenigo, Contarigo, &c.

THE STREETS OF VENICE.

We made a very extended stroll this morning through the streets of Venice, and although we had no difficulty in finding our way in the vicinity of St. Mark's, we no sooner penetrated the city towards the Rialto bridge than we found ourselves involved in a puzzle. We crossed the Rialto, and just at the moment we had concluded that we had gotten back to the point we started from, turned a corner and there was before us. After finishing our examination we started to walk back, and three times found ourselves at the bridge again. Three times we came out again at the same point, and the fourth time, after innumerable twists and turns, found ourselves in the rear of St. Mark's, when we had been striking for our hotel about a quarter of a mile distant. The difficulty is that one must follow the streets wherever they lead him, and is puzzled to know whether he should turn to the right or left when a cross street is reached. We, however, found in our wanderings quite a number of open squares, one of them about as large as Monument Square, but all paved smoothly with broad blocks of granite, and generally having a well in the centre of them. Some of the streets also widened at certain points for a short distance, and these were lined with a better class of stores. All the streets, however, over 12 feet in width, are occupied by stores, many of them making quite a fine display of jewelry, dry-goods, and fancy wares, but the great majority being devoted to the sale of eatables of one kind or another. The poultry stores, of which there are a great number, keep tea-cups full of chickens' blood for sale, the Venice physicians ordering the drinking of blood instead of using iron for the thickening of the blood. The patients stop and drink it all coagulated as it is, and move on, satisfied that they have received new life from the dose.

Venice, however, has one public garden, for which she is indebted to Bonaparte. When he held the city, in 1807, he demolished four churches, cloisters, and whole streets of houses, and filled up several canals and subverted others. On this site he laid out a beautiful garden, which is the breathing spot, except the Piazza of St. Mark and the quay, in the City of Venice. There is in the garden a coffee-house, a riding-school, a place for shooting at the mark with pistols, and of the popular amusement of carrosel and rope swings. The avenues of the garden serve for promenades, and, it being located on the open bay, is generally reached by gondolas, but with equal facility on foot. The view from the artificial height near the pavilion overlooks the mirror of the lagoons, with their many small islands in the distance, everywhere lifting their churches, cloisters, and slender towers into the air, and amid all this entrancing variety of land and sea pictures a gleam of the open Adriatic is caught through the entrance of the port.

These streets are all smoothly paved with granite blocks, and have underground drainage to the canals. They are kept scrupulously clean, and, notwithstanding the season, nowhere did we encounter disagreeable smells. The sun seldom penetrates them, and they were comparatively cool, the only excessive heat experienced being in crossing the open squares.

CHURCHES AND BELLS.

The number of churches, all of them large and imposing in their architectural features, and bearing evidence of great antiquity, are met at every turn, and are open and services progressing at all hours. We, however, discovered one, quite an elegant old establishment, its front abounding with pillars, statues of saints and bas reliefs, which had been given up to trade. It was occupied as a second-hand furniture establishment, with a sprinkling of old clothes. On a list of churches, we found just 100 Catholic churches in Venice. There is also one Evangelical Church, one Synagogue, and one church of the Greek Catholic religion, and services of the English Church take place every Sunday at the dwelling of the English Consul. The ringing of bells, of which there appears to be a great superabundance, is not equaled by Rome. In the square of St. Mark there are no less than five clocks, with large bells, that all strike the hours and quarters about the same time. One of them, over the City Hall, has two full-sized bronze statues, one of which strikes the hours on the bell with a sledge-hammer, and the other strikes the quarters. The bell is suspended so that the figures stand out by the side of the bell, and their movements look like nature.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

An old man named Rhinehart, worth $25,000, died at Sandusky the other day, and willed that only $7.25 should be paid for his funeral expenses.

—A Troy man tried moral suasion to keep the boys from stealing his cherries, but while he was tenderly talking to one the other four stole his dog.

—J. A. Rhomberg, of Dubuque, has a force of twenty men at work remodeling his mammoth distillery into his proposed mammoth flouring-mill.

—The English are making raids among the fortune-tellers of that country. Upon conviction the "frauds" are sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

—The unhappiest man lives at Laporte, Ind., and the divorce laws promise him no relief. He keeps house with his fifth wife and three mothers-in-law.

—The crop-reports contained in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday last should have been credited to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*.

—A ritualistic journal is of the opinion that young clergymen of the Episcopal Church show "a widely-prevailing, unwise, imprudent, and both personally and for the Church a most injurious, all-absorbing passion for matrimony."

—The Galveston *News* starts the report that Gen. Escobedo is approaching the border, and says that should this "malicious fool venture to cross his ragamuffins into our territory he might discover the difference between a white man and a lop-eared Indian mongrel."

—A correspondent in a New York paper suggests a National boarding-house in Washington for the accommodation of members of Congress, where they could draw rations the same as soldiers. He says that by this plan their salaries could be reduced to about $2,500 per year.

—We are informed that work is soon to be resumed on the new track of the Lake Shore Road, between Elkhart and Chicago, which was suspended on the succession of Commodore Vanderbilt to the Presidency of the road, on the death of Horace F. Clark.—*South Bend Union.*

—The American cholera, as developed in Ohio, is a very discriminating disease. It confines its operations mainly to the Penitentiary at Columbus, and selects victims from among the criminals that are serving out life sentences. Such an intelligent cholera ought to visit the Tombs.—*Rochester Democrat.*

—The Michigan State Board of Auditors have awarded the contract for building the Mackinaw & Marquette Railroad to the Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie & Mackinaw Railroad Company, of which William L. Wetmore is President. They have until the last Wednesday in August to file bonds in the sum of $100,000.

—The New York *World*, in an article on the extravagance of the times, says: "The difficulty about this and so many other matters in this free country is that we all want to be equal nowa-days, although we are dreadfully unequal in purse. 'When I dine with a man with $6,000 a year,' said a millionaire, 'he gives me just the same dinner as when I dine with one who has $60,000 a year, though how he manages it I don't know.'"

—The white population of Atlanta, Ga., as shown by the last census, outnumbers the colored considerably, and yet the mortality amongst the latter class is nearly one-third greater than that of the whites. This is attributed, in the report of the Board of Health of that city, to laziness, poverty, and utter contempt for all sanitary rules on the part of the negro race.

The United States at the Vienna Exhibition.

From the New York Herald.

The complete official catalogue of the American Department of the Vienna Exhibition has just arrived. This catalogue has been prepared with care, the title of each article being given in English, French, and German. It makes a volume of 150 quarto pages; is handsomely printed, by J. M. Johnson & Sons, of London; is illustrated with maps and plans, and in all respects, except size, is a most creditable production. Americans have contributed to all former exhibitions of an international character, but not to the extent shown in Vienna. At the London Exhibition of 1857—the Crystal Palace, as it was named—there were 599 articles on exhibition from the United States, which ranked sixth in the list of nations contributing. Five Grand Council medals were awarded to our citizens, and ninety-five prize medals, being a large proportion in comparison with other nations. At this exhibition were presented, for the first time in Europe, Colt's firearms, Goodyear's improvements in india-rubber, McCormick's reapers, and Chickering's pianos. The yacht America during this year gained the victory in the international yacht-race, and in many respects our country made a creditable display. In 1855 the first French International Exhibition was held at the building erected in the Champs Elysees, which still remains as an Art Exhibition Hall. There were only about 150 exhibitors from the United States, and yet we carried off two grand medals of honor, three medals of honor, 17 first-class medals, 28 second-class medals, and 30 honorable diplomas. This was largely in advance of any other nation represented, in proportion to the number of exhibitors. Again in London, the World's Fair of 1862 brought together people from all nations. As is well known we were pretty well occupied at home at that date, and made little effort to contribute. Yet for the third time in competition with the Old World, and under every disadvantage, the 128 American exhibitors received 56 medals and 29 diplomas, being a still larger proportion than at the two former exhibitions.

The Paris Exhibition of 1867 was the first international exhibition to which any special attention was given on the part of the Government of the United States. We had in this exhibition 717 representatives, who received five grand prizes, one artist's medal, eighteen gold medals, seventy-six silver medals, ninety-three bronze medals, and ninety-eight honorable mentions, again in the first rank as compared with other nations. It is to our efforts at these international exhibitions that so large a result is due in the greatly increased sale of American manufactures in Europe, and it has been estimated that over $1,000,000 has been realized abroad in the sale of single articles first made prominent at the international exhibitions. At Vienna the United States is well represented, every single State, with the exception of Delaware, having something to show. This should be a lesson to Wilmington, so largely a manufacturing centre. The following is a complete list of all the States, with the number of exhibitors from each:

United States in its various departments	23	Oregon	1
New York	282	Maryland	8
Pennsylvania	55	Georgia	4
Louisiana	64	Virginia	4
Massachusetts	97	Maine	7
Connecticut	35	Dakota	1
Ohio	91	Arkansas	2
Missouri	35	District of Columbia	9
Rhode Island	13	Washington Territory	1
Kentucky	12	Nevada	2
Illinois	38	Florida	4
California	10	Indiana	11
Michigan	8	North Carolina	2
New Hampshire	8	Iowa	7
Mississippi	6	Wisconsin	4
Wisconsin	6	Alabama	2
Vermont	13	Tennessee	5
South Carolina	2	Kansas	3
West Virginia	2	Texas	2
Colorado	2	Minnesota	5
		Nebraska	1

The total number on the catalogue being 922. If we add to this those articles of American invention manufactured in Europe, we could probably double the number, as, of the celebrated Corliss engine, there are specimens from Austria, Germany, Belgium, and other nations. Sewing-machines, mowers, reapers, etc., are all presented by European nations, and thus the United States will receive many awards in an indirect manner. Directly, however, we have reason to look forward to the same satisfactory results as in former exhibitions.

French Investigations of Diet.

M. Cabasson is credited with having presented to the French Academy a curious essay on that somewhat hackneyed theme, the effect of diet on the moral and intellectual faculties of man. Its influence is, in his opinion, very great. In a passage of "Les Miserables," Victor Hugo likens French vivacity to the light French wines, and English ponderosity to "porterbeer;" and many Frenchmen are convinced that the distinguishing traits of the two nations may in a great measure be ascribed to the use of these beverages. But M. Cabasson speaks from experience, having experimented on his own person with various articles of food. Coffee taken on an empty stomach appears to have produced most startling effects. He states that, immediately after imbibing it, his ideas acquired unusual profundity, his style in writing was cold, but correct, while, on the other hand, his temper underwent a pernicious change—that is, he became morose, egotistical, and generally disagreeable. A moderate breakfast restored him to his normal state, and the disappearance of intellectual profundity was compensated for by an influx of genial and generous ideas,—such at least being the modest testimony of M. Cabasson in his own case.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN EVANSTON, MAY 1, 1873, A 3-YEAR old dark gray mare, about 15 hands high, without shoes, long tail, and slender build. The owner can have said mare by applying to the undersigned and paying charges. WM. MASTERS, Evanston.

FOUND—A COW, BY H. TIMM, GOODE'S PLACE, Addison-av., town Lake View.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, FROM 125 EAST Washington-st., a Scotch terrier dog, wavy hair, light color, about 6 pounds weight, no collar, answers to the name of Prince. Liberal reward and no questions asked on returning him to W. DEWAR'S, 125 East Washington-st.

LOST—A RED MOROCCO MEMORANDA SATCHEL, containing papers valuable to owner only; name on inside. A liberal reward will be paid upon its return to owner. R. C. MACHESNEY, 46 Lake-st.

LOST—THURSDAY, HORSE AND EXPRESS wagon; horse medium size, dark bay, black mane, one hind foot swollen; wagon box painted black. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to 595 Butterfield-st.

$10 REWARD—TO ANY ONE WHO WILL RETURN an index leather-covered memorandum-book to 230 West Park-av., lost July 18.

$50 REWARD—HIRED FROM ME JULY 20, 5 P. m., bay horse, 15½ hands high, slim build, 10 years old; has stringhalt, driven without check; top buggy, with silver handles on dash. M. C. WILBUR, 267 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FIRST-CLASS CONCERN ENGAGED IN THE manufacture of copyrighted toilet specialties and standard cooking articles desire an active man with $3,000 cash to invest. As we can clearly demonstrate that the business will pay over $1,000 per month, none but those having ready money and meaning business need apply. Address, with full name, R 62, Tribune office.

BUILDING SAND AND SOIL GIVEN AWAY AT N. E. corner of Oakwood Boulevard and Cottage Grove-av.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 149 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSES AND STORES TO rent will do well to place them with me, as I will rent them at their own terms. S. D. PIERCE, 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY, gold watch or furniture, and some money. S. DELAMATER, 55 Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—TWO TICKETS TO Denver. Must be low for cash. State lowest price. Address T 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE OR SALE—THE FINEST STOCK farm in Iowa; it contains between 4,000 and 5,000 acres, a couple of thousand acres improved and under hedge fence, several houses and sheds, a never-failing stream to water the cattle, and several hundred acres of good timber to shelter them in winter and summer; the balance excellent meadow and grazing land, to support from 5,000 to 8,000 head of cattle, and situated within a short distance from a railroad to ship them East; price $25 per acre, one-quarter cash, balance in trade for other good real estate, improved or unimproved. Inquire by letter or personally of J. H. DePALM, office Hatch & Lyon, 99 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF 216 acres in Illinois for Chicago real estate. Address E. R. GARD, 79 South Morgan-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO Fruit Farms, 100 and 122 acres. Orchards of 11,000 and 13,100 trees. Will pay their cost in 3 years. Prices, $14,000 and $19,000. Address box 18, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY, FOR farms, and well-located farms for city property. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT OFFICE RAILING, suitable for store or office, will be sold cheap if taken at once. D. B. FISK & CO., corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRE-PROOF SAFE—WOULD EXchange for printing or stationery. Apply at Room 1, 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, $9. FINE 18-syrup marble soda fountain, glasses, holders, and marble slab, less than half cost; 24 feet black walnut counter, 21 feet black walnut shelving, dirt cheap. Half of store to rent. Inquire at 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE TUG "THE DOUGLAS," BUILT in 1873; length 65 feet, breadth 14 feet, diameter of cylinder 18½ inches, stroke 21 inches, in all respects a first-class tug. Apply to CLARK & DOUGLAS, 143 Erie-st., Buffalo.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS in good locality, or part of a house, on North or South Side. Address, stating terms and location, A 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, by two ladies, mother and daughter; must be near Brown School and Madison-st. cars. Address Miss M. A. RANDOLPH, 112 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CHEAP BASEMENT, for storage, for six months. Apply after 2 p. m. to D. Y. McMULLEN, 105 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

A NEW $600 PIANO TO TRADE FOR A LOT worth that amount. Address K 18, Tribune office.

AT A BARGAIN—A ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, clear and beautiful tone, made by Stodart, New York City. A good instrument in perfect order, with plush stool and cover. Price, $125. Residence, 7 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR RENT—TWO PIANOS. One 5-octave melodeon, nearly new, for $40. At 419 Butterfield-st. W. CASPER.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE IN complete order for $25, cost $65; also a couple of late improved Singers at half the usual price. 328 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons buying old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—H. B. B.: WHAT ARE YOU DOING? Where are you? Why don't you write? K.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. JOSEPH GILBERT, patentee of corrugated iron, please send his address or call at the Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE AGRICULTURAL ENgine and boiler on wheels. Apply to JOHN DAVIS & CO., 122 Michigan-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—A PORTABLE engine, 5 to 15-horse power. ALBERT E. NEELY & CO., 18 South Clark-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—3,000 FEET COMMON WHITE WOOD, dry, 1 inch, on 60 days' time. Address B 7, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A LARGE FARM IN MINNESOTA, 400 acres in cultivation, rich soil, adjoining lake, town, and depot; very liberal terms; fine two-story house. Large means not necessary. Address J B K, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY LEASE—STATE-st. 99 years' lease, 25x46 on State-st., 53 feet north of Randolph-st., east front. Terms of lease, $100 per month until March 1, 1875, and $150 per month or $1,800 per year for balance of terms. The street assessment and party wall are already paid for. As there are three party walls, including the lot, the cost of building it up handsomely need not exceed $7,000 or $8,000. This remarkable lease (better than any purchase) will be sold for the small bonus of $7,000, if taken at once. It could be built up and rented within 90 days. The location could not be surpassed. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, SOUTHeast corner Oakwood Boulevard, 103x160 feet to 18-feet alley, at a bargain. Oakwood Boulevard, between Grand Boulevard and Vincennes-av., north and south fronts. Vincennes-av., southwest corner Oakwood Boulevard, 125x211 feet, high lot covered with trees. Kenwood-av. (city limits), near Grand Boulevard, lots 50x170 feet each, on very easy terms. The attention of those intending to build is especially called to this property. Its beauty, location, price, and terms must favorably impress all who see it. A plat of the property will be furnished to all who wish it. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, East, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST-ern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 133 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BARGAIN—TWO-story frame house, east front, on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.; lot 25x101. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Wallace and Fifty-first-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—11 LOTS, 25x124 FT. each, east front, on Calumet-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—160x126 FT. south front, on VanBuren-st., between Centre and Throop. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—LOT 50x172 FT., EAST front on Wabash-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50x165 FT., ON MICHigan-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, ALL GROVE, EAST front, Wabash-av., near Sixty-second-st.; decidedly the handsomest residence property on South Side. The assessment is paid for paving this fashionable avenue from city limits to Englewood. Work to be completed in four weeks. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST INDIANA-ST.—FIVE LOTS, 25 feet front each, on West Indiana-st., between Robey and Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—111x125, CORNER PRAIRIE-AV. and 18th-st., corner Indiana-av. Either one of these corners will be sold at $12 per foot cash (worth $20), as owner wants to leave the city. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, brick basement, all modern improvements, 50 feet front, within ½ block of Schuttler's residence. Address B 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN WISNER'S MILWAUKEE-av. Addition, corner Diversey-st., near depot, artesian well, public school, park, and boulevard, and omnibus line; title perfect; prices low; long time; ground high; streets made and ornamented with trees; improving rapidly. Call at our office and take a free ride to see these lots. WISNER BROS., Room 12, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—200 FEET ON HALsted-st. by 496 to North Branch Canal. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE PIECE of unincumbered inside property, with improvements. Will take a good farm or other unincumbered property as first payment, balance long time. This is a splendid chance for a good investment. Call or address T. H. BROWN, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE LIST OF PROPerty at very low figures and on easy terms; some bargains in houses. S. D. PIERCE, 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—99 YEARS LEASE OF 40x170 feet, between Peck and Eldridge-courts, with house and barn; terms of lease $1,600 per year for 25½ years, and only $2,500 per year for entire balance of term; the lease embodies "renewals" privilege of purchase; this lease will be sold for a reasonable bonus, in cash or real estate, and immediate possession given of the premises if sold before the house is rented. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—SOUTHEAST CORNER of Prairie-av. and Fifty-third-st., in the grove adjoining the South Park, 155x180 feet; $8,000 can remain 10 years at 7 per cent interest. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—3 NEW COTTAGES, WITH LOTS 25x115 to 18-foot alley, double parlors, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, and closet; 5 miles from the Court House, one block north of Archer-av., east of Western-av.; on line of horse-car and 'bus. Price, $1,800; $200 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—150 WEST MADISON-ST., WITH THE buildings; lot 24x125 to alley. Price, $3,500; $1,800 cash; incumbrance, $2,200; balance due on purchase can run long time. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 25x130 TO 20-foot alley, on Evans-av., just east of Forty-fifth-st., one block West of Cottage Grove-av. and the cable grove. Price, $2,200; $300 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT house just south of Twenty-fifth-st., on Wabash-av. The house is of stone and basement, in excellent repair, good barn, with gas and water. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—MARBLE HOUSE ON Michigan-av. $15,000. Cottage on Prairie-av., $5,000; 4 years part. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK AND Douglas Park, 10 acres, at a bargain, for 5 days only. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, 2-STORY, lot 25x125; price, $4,300, on monthly payments, located on Evans-av. Apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH OF THIRtieth-st., 50x125, $150 per foot; ¼ cash, balance in one and two years. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON SHURTLEFF-AV. AT a great bargain; $500 cash, and time to suit. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE—100x164 FEET, SOUTHwest corner Woodlawn-av. and Fifty-second-st. Egandale, 100x164 feet, southeast corner Lexington-av. and Fifty-second-st. Egandale, 112x164 feet, northwest corner Lexington-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., 63 FEET BY 180, corner Twenty-fifth-st. Van Buren-st., 130 feet corner Centre-av. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WHITING-ST., 48 FEET NEAR LaSalle, cheap. Thirty-seventh-st., 142 feet corner of Stanton-av. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WEST SIDE, near street cars; nice locality. Call on the owner, 125 Clark-st., Room 8.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARMS IN IOWA, Kansas, and Illinois, at bargains. T. S. FITCH & CO., 153 East Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—CHICAGO PROPERty worth about $25,000; will pay part cash and suburban residence or farm or unimproved lands. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

18 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board.

23 PIERCE-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD FOR LAdies and gentlemen.

307 WARREN-AV.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board; one room suitable for two who are willing to room together.

329 WEST MADISON-ST.—A ROOM FOR A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, a suite of rooms, gas, and baths. Room for a few table boarders.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE suite, with board; references exchanged.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIvate family, with large room nicely furnished; also a single room. Terms moderate.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, bath-room, &c. &c., one and one-half blocks from Jefferson Park; references required. Address B 10, Tribune office.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE—First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS FRONTING LAKE, with new furniture, or unfurnished, with board for two; $15 and $24.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth-st.—A first-rate place to board; good table, modern improvements, cheerful society, and every hotel and home comfort, with surprisingly low prices.

506 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of front rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent with board; hot and cold water; also rooms, pleasant, double or single. References required.

607 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS WITH first-class board; the best of city references given and required.

927 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN suite or single; table first-class; day boarders accommodated.

1121 STATE-ST., SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—EXcellent table and room at $5 per week. Families at reduced rates.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, CENTRALLY LOcated on Wabash-av., having some nice spare rooms, en suite and single, would rent them to good parties, with good family board, at very reasonable rates; also, a good barn to rent. Address A 26, Tribune office.

PRAIRIE-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wanting a fine room and board, in a splendid location, address A 60, Tribune office.

PRAIRIE-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single parties loving a quiet and genteel home, address B 9, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS AND board, for a gentleman, wife, and child 5 years old, West Side preferred, east of Union Park. Address, with terms and location, K 16, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50X152 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $800 each on easy terms.

This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.

Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence.

The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to

ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

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ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A CHOICE location for a home, and one where there is sure to be a handsome profit on the investment? We will sell a few lots at South Evanston, where we have rich soil, thorough drainage, near to the lake, fine, large trees, and sidewalks all laid, at enticingly-low rates; also a large 2-story frame house in complete order, newly painted, papered, etc. Lot 50x150, and large barn, for $5,000. If you wish the above come at once and go with us to the ground. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PLACES AT HYDE Park, near lake and depot; offered cheap. Choice building sites on principal streets of Hyde Park, Oakland, and Kenwood, and fine grounds covered with ornamental trees at Egandale, near park and boulevard. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ROGERS' PARK—HEADQUARTERS in Chicago removed to office of Isaac R. Hitt & Bro., No. 12 Major Block, corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts. At Rogers' Park call on Andrew Jackson, Postmaster, or T. Warner, Local Agent. At Evanston call on A. B. Jackson, office near Depot, or at office of Alfred L. Sewell, Editor of Evanston Index.

All accommodation trains, except Kenosha trains, stop at Rogers' Park. A. B. JACKSON,

Trustee of Rogers' Park Company.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 24 LOTS 25x175 FEET TO 20 foot alley near Normal School at Englewood for $7,000; $3,000 cash, balance in one and two years. This is a special bargain. I want the money. SELDEN FISH, owner, 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 33X150 feet, with sidewalks, from $275 to $400, in $10 monthly payments; will show them free of expense. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO HOUSES, finely located, two blocks from school and 1½ from depot. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good dry, improved land, half mile from depot at Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, Chicago 32 miles; price $825; cash $100, balance $10 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE OR TEN ACRES AT HINSDALE, very cheap. Apply to owner, 808 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, AT Sixtieth-st., 25x91 feet, $1,500—$1,000 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent. Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN RAVENSWOOD, AT $1,000 each, 1, 2, & 3 years' time. WILLIAM A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, JUST BEING completed; ample ground; five years' time. C. PECK, Austin.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—AN ELEGANT RESIdence, with half an acre of ground, situated on one of the most desirable corners, with extensive lake-shore view and other prospectives, within three minutes' walk of stations, churches, schools, and stores; 3-story brick house, with Mansard roof, and commodious and dry cellar, gas, large street sewer, rain and good well water. Fine and flourishing shrubbery, trees, etc. Owner is going East, and must dispose of property. For terms and price address V 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN YEARS' TIME, 8 per cent; choice Hyde Park property near lake and stations. T. H. BISSELL, owner, 48 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES AND 2-STORY HOUSES at Englewood, on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE PROPerty, improved and vacant; have plans of houses, views of scenery. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCES AT ENglewood—New house, large lot.
Maywood—House and lot.
Evanston—Stone and brick house, lot 140 feet.
Hinsdale—House and large lot, well located.
Irving Park—New 2-story house and lot.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, WITH bath-room, filter-well, cistern, porch, bay window, etc. Small cash payment, and balance in monthly installments. Distance from Wells-st. depot only about 20 minutes; fare, 7 cents; near church and fine school. WM. S. JONES, 262 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—FINE BUILDing lots near the depot and the lake-shore drive; also several fine frame and brick houses, built in the best manner and with all modern comforts. This place is growing very rapidly, has excellent schools and churches, and gas and water will be furnished this fall. We offer any of the above property on very easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE—A DEsirable dwelling house of 8 rooms, and a good cellar, for sale at Ravenswood; lot 145x152 feet on a choice corner. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—50 OR 75 FEET OF A CHOICE CORNER in Ravenswood for sale cheap for cash. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS, ATTENTION—EIGHT lots at Rock Island Railroad car shops, no payment for five years if improved, interest 6 per cent. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 42 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—ONE HALF-ACRE ON Sixty-first-st., at a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 42 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES IN HILL'S SUBDIVIsion of S. E. ¼ Sec. 14, 37, 13. Speculation in it. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 42 Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, IN MAYWOOD, NEW modern house, 12 rooms, good stone cellar, cistern and well, near the depot, 30 minutes from Wells-st., hourly trains. GEO. F. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, 7 rooms each, bath rooms, 219 South Robey-st., corner of Tyler-st. C. J. COBSE & CO., Room 11, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW HANDSOME EIGHT-ROOM houses, with verandahs, pantries, closets, &c., on Drexel boulevard, one block south of street-cars. They will be rented cheap to responsible parties. Inquire of J. H. McCARTNEY, 184 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., near Harmon-court. For particulars inquire at No. 90 LaSalle-st. MONTGOMERY & WATERMAN, Attorneys.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF HOUSE 229½ WALnut-st., 5 rooms and water, one block from Lake-st., and one from Hoyne. Rent, $20.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—46 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, two-story frame and brick basement, 10 rooms, modern improvements, gas fixtures, and barn. Possession at once. J. N. HERRICK, 24 East Washington-st., Room 15, or 54 Throop-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 881 Wabash-av. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, GAS, WATER, and bath, on West Madison-st.; $30 per month. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, IN GOOD ORDER and central in location; West Side. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 42 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., TWO-story house, 10 rooms, in complete order, with gas, hot and cold water, bath, etc.; a pleasant neighborhood, and convenient to street cars. T. S. FITCH & CO., 153 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 279 DEARBORN-ST. (Burnside), $35. Apply at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, NORTHWEST CORner of Hurlbut and Blackhawk-sts.; rent, $20 a month. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT TENEMENT-HOUSE, No. 13 Depuyster-st., between Desplaines and Halsted, Van Buren and Harrison-sts.; rent, $25.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 15 SOUTH GREEN-st., near Washington; 11 rooms, large yard, and outhouse. Inquire at STEIN, HIRSH & CO.'S, 207 East Randolph-st., or No. 17 Green-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED COTTAGE AND barn, cheap to good tenants; near cars and business centre. Call at 16 Pierce-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOTEL, NEW AND COMMODIOUS (30 rooms). The best investment for a man who has got $1,500 to furnish it, as there is no boarding house of any account in town, but over 600 students. Inquire of H. KAUFFMANN, Evanston, Ill.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at 461 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—4-ROOM SUITES IN NEW HOUSE $14 TO $16 per month; 2 front basement-rooms, $12; paved street and omnibus line. 362 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—884 WABASH-AV., ONE ELEGANTLY furnished suite of rooms, with or without board. Will rent singly if desired.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, 65 AND 67 ILLINOIS-st.; $12 per month. Apply at the house, second floor.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT SLEEPING-ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, and care, and modern conveniences, in Public Block, northeast corner of Halsted and Madison-st.; entrance, 2 South Halsted-st.; office, Room 42.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, $15 a month; also, 4-room cottage, all on Smith-st., one block west of Union Park; all in good repair. Call at 83 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, NEATLY FURNISHED, ON West Madison-st., near Robey. E. KENNEDY, 148 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2 OR 3 NICE ROOMS, WITH water and closets, suitable for housekeeping, at 29 Gold-st. Apply to F. McHUGH, Room 32, No. 173 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, by day, week, or month, at ST. ELMO 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE 2-STORY STORE and dwelling No. 315 South Halsted-st., corner O'Neil; the second floor of the 3-story house, No. 317 South Halsted-st. H. C. SUTTERMEISTER, 330 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NEAT CORNER BRICK store, with good basement, and two floors above, 79 West Washington-st., northwest corner of Jefferson-st. Apply to MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room No. 10 Otis Block, southwest corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED OFFICE or desk-room, on first floor, corner building. Apply to E. R. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle, cor. Adams-sts., Schlesser Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, SUITable for wood-working or other manufacturing purposes. Inquire at S. W. corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, GOOD LIGHT ON side and in front, corner of alley, suitable for jobbing business. Apply, on first floor, to HERRING & CO., 40 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE MAN FOR COLlecting, &c.; one familiar with the iron pipe and pump trade preferred; references required. Address IRON PIPE, Carrier No. 4.

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF PHARMACY, WHO speaks German, for a city in Ohio. McPHERSON & CO., Druggists' Agency, 159 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GROCERY CLERK, ONE ACquainted with the business and city on West Side. Address 345 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK AT 296 WEST Madison-st. Good references required.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, AN ACcurate penman, with unexceptionable references. Apply through the mail, with references, in care of E. W. BLATCHFORD.

WANTED—A THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT, ONE who can close and open a set of books that are a little mixed, can find temporary employment by addressing T 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER. CALL AT OSNEY'S Meat Market, 214 East Washington-st. McKEE & CO.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR, ONE WHO has learned the trade from the board preferred. Address, with photo, stating in full class of experience, age, married or single, salary expected, references, and inclose testimonials; can give the right man a good opening. HAMILTON MILLIKEN & CO., Traverse City, Mich.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERER, ONE WHO CAN ASsist as salesman and acquainted with furniture. Permanent situation to the right man. 473 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY—FIVE GOOD CABINET-makers. Apply at 28 and 30 West Washington-st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—TEN CARPENTERS ON FRAMING; none but workmen. Apply at Builders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st., Saturday morning at 10 a. m. F. M. ELLIS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLINDMAKER AT 371 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—BOOK-BINDERS—2 CLOTH FORwarders and 1 job forwarder immediately at COX, HENDERSON & CO.'S, Lakeside Building, Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—FOUR CARPENTERS ON FOREST-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; Also ten cut two blocks south of Brighton House.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TO GO TO MILWAUkee, a first-class fine cake baker, ornamenter, and confectioner. None but those who thoroughly understand the business and can do first-class work will at all answer our purpose. Address, giving references, and where can be seen Monday, Aug. 4, CONFECTIONERY, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PAPER-RULER, AT 344 ILLINOIS-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. E. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—1 BARBER, 100 RAILROAD MEN, SAW-mill, farm, and 50 men for tunnel; $2.40 a day. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER FOR RESTAUrant at the Washington Dining-Rooms, 152 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-ST., MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in the country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—LAUNDRY MAN—A MAN OR WOMAN thoroughly posted in the laundry business to correspond with the advertiser (a Chicagoan) at Dallas, Texas, with the view of starting a laundry there. Address Laundry, Lock Box 217, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO KNOW THAT FOR one cent they can get a postal card and send address to JAMES P. SCOTT, 148 State-st.

WANTED—A SMART STRONG COLORED YOUTH. Apply at ABEL'S Restaurant, 830 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INTELLIGENT, PROTestant lad to take care of a horse, do office-work, etc. Apply, with references, at 64 Park-av., from 8 to 9 a. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN COMPETENT TO take care of a family team, and who will make himself generally useful. References required. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN EVERYWHERE IN CITY AND country for an easy business that will pay workers $25 to $50 a week. Address or apply at Room 6, 23 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, to wait on a desk, at 22 East Randolph-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXperience in a bank. Address T 46, Tribune office, giving references.

WANTED—A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH THE wholesale boot and shoe business, competent to take care of stock and fill orders. McAULEY, YOE & CO., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.

WANTED—10 MEN FOR CITY WORK; 20 SAW-mill hands, $35 to $50 per month and board; free fare. 23 and 25 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—NIGHT WATCHMAN—A STEADY, competent, and reliable man, middle-aged, may secure a permanent situation by sending address and references to Y 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN FOR LIGHT WORK IN THE country, $30 a week and expenses. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY, ONE WHO IS willing to make himself generally useful, at HUTCHINSON'S Restaurant, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—WIDE-AWAKE MEN TO SELL OUR goods in country towns. Call on or address WASHBURN BROTHERS, 24 North Canal-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A HARD-WORKING GIRL TO WASH and scrub; extra good wages will be paid. Apply to Room 24, 89 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE, ONE dishwasher, two dining-room and two laundry girls. Call at once.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEAT NORWEGIAN GIRL at 592 Fulton-st., immediately.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK AT 173 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework for a small family. Apply at 30 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 529 WABASH-AV. No other need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO IS CAPABLE TO do general housework in a small family. 289 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron. Apply at 88 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; a good home for a good girl. 875 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE TO cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Call on Monday afternoon at 70 Park-av., corner Page-st., West Side.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT 336 WABASH-AV., A good girl to do kitchen work; must understand cooking.

Milliners.

WANTED—AT 344 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., FIRST-class milliner; none else need apply.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECKTIE-MAKERS. Apply at once to BROWNSON BROS. & CO., 192 and 194 Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—ONE WHO CAN SLEEP at home and assist in taking care of baby in the day-time, Sundays excepted. Apply to Mrs. RANDOLPH, No. 11 South Sheldon-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD STARCHER AND IRONER, to assist a first-class laundress, at 98 Ashland-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRLS, CHAMBERMAIDS, and pantry girls. Apply at Mrs. BATES' office, 10 Peck-court.

INSTRUCTION.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT AUBURNdale, Mass., 10 miles from Boston, on Boston & Albany R. R. Advantages: Location and appointments unsurpassed. Tried teachers in every department. Students fitted for Boston University. Four years Classical course in the Seminary. Special advantages for music, modern languages, and painting from nature. Aims: Thorough culture—true womanhood. Next year begins Sept. 25, 1873. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING.

MISS THOMPSON, FROM LONDON, BEGS TO call attention to her complete system of instruction on the piano-forte, as practised by the great masters, at her residence, 281 West Randolph-st.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY—For catalogue and June entrance examination papers, address Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873.

BATAVIA, N. Y., June 22, 1873.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM OUR INCLOSure, one bay mare, round body, low white hairs in mane made by collar, scar in off fore heel, bay around butt of tail, about 16 hands, shoes off; also one black horse, got the heaves, small white spot back of each ear, long hair on legs, about 16 hands; and one bay mare, star in forehead, tail worn off at the end, sore on off rump, about 15 hands high. Any person returning the same to our place, corner Elston-av. and Snow-st., will be liberally rewarded. JOHN LYON & SON.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—JULY 28, BAY MARE; weighs about 1,000 lbs; white on left hind foot, 7 years old. Return to LEWIS BROS., 361 State-st., and get reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM FULLERTON'S pasture, a brown horse, about 7 years old, weight 900 pounds, left hind foot above the hoof white to the ankle, right hind foot also white spotted, right fore foot splint below the knee, on the back several white spots. A liberal reward will be paid to the recoverer by DANIEL BLAKE, 243 Clybourne-av.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—RELIABLE INFORmation desired concerning the present whereabouts of WILLIAM BARNSHAW KIERNAN, a young Englishman, from Liverpool, supposed to have been in Philadelphia about nine months ago, and intending a trip to New York. Any news gratefully acknowledged by W. H. COOPER, Leechburgh, Armstrong County, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERman, in wholesale house where he can work his way up; can give good references. Address A 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS collector or office work; willing to loan $200 to his employer for a permanent situation; well acquainted in the city; best of city references. Address B 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BUSIness man, competent druggist; experienced in drug, paint, and glass business. Address T 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young German clerk. Moderate salary. Best of references. Address T T, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS INDIA ink worker and colorist wants a situation in a photographic gallery. Address K F, Artist, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 2 years of age, to learn the painter's trade. Address HARRISON PHELPS, Box 8, Mendota, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family, by a young man; fully understands gardening, and taking care of carriages and horses; can give good reference from his last employer. Please address V 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man, either as coachman or driving delivery wagon. Unexceptionable city references can be given. Please address H B, 244 North Franklin-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO GENeral housework. Best city reference. Apply at 282 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, WILLING Norwegian girl, to do general housework on the South Side; would like a place between Eighteenth and Thirtieth-sts. Apply at 1256 Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CHRISTIAN FAMily, to do up stairs work; can do plain sewing; a good home desired more than high wages. Can be seen until Tuesday morning at 1306 Prairie-av. Satisfactory references given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do second work or general housework in a private family. Please call at 33 Twenty-second-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, AS nurse or traveling companion to an invalid. Is willing to make herself generally useful, or to take care of children. Country preferred. Address R 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL 16 years old, as nurse-girl in a private family (near Union Park preferred). Also a boy as errand boy. Apply at 663 West Kinzie-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL AS NURSE or governess, or would have no objection to take a place as housekeeper in hotel or private family. References given if required. A 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE, BY A respectable young woman; references given. Address Mrs. B, V 29, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good business experience, as traveling agent; is well posted in the notion business. Address K 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY IN some respectable family or widower's family; references exchanged. 190 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN WISHES work; will wash for 50 cents per dozen, and wash, starch, and iron for 60 cents per dozen; taken and delivered promptly. Inquire at 150 North Morgan-st. Mrs. NORTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address O. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A A GOOD PAYING DRUG STORE FOR SALE OR exchange. Will take cottage and lot in part payment. Address T 84, Tribune office.

A CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STOCK AND lease for sale, at No. 152 South Desplaines-st. A No. 1 stand and doing a good paying business. Cause for selling, poor health.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, with 70 or 80 paying boarders. Address B 6, Tribune office.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE; THE ONLY factory in a city that has over 20,000 inhabitants and six railroads. Address A 71, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—RESTAURANT AND FIXtures, at good order; excellent business. Apply No. 23 Clinton-st.

BILLIARD ROOM, SIX TABLES, BAR, AND cigar stand for sale; all in complete running order, doing a good business, and first-class location South Side, can be bought at a bargain; good reason for selling. SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 48 and 50 State-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured, business chances on hand. KIMBALL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SALES AVERAGE $40 a day; will inventory about $4,000; will sell at a bargain, as I am bound to sell; best reasons given. Address proprietor, B. VAN BUREN, Lemont, Ill.

FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,500 TO $4,000, A well established business in Elgin; will pay $2,500 a year. None but cash customers wanted. Address P. O. Box 823, Elgin, Ill.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCES FOR SALE AND partners wanted, with from $200 to $10,000. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

LIVERY-STABLE CLEARING $1,200 PER MONTH for sale or exchange; ¾ cash, and ¼ will exchange for property. Address O 25, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET, DOING A GOOD PAYING BUSIness, stock and fixtures for sale cheap for cash. Good locality. Address K 30, Tribune office.

RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE—ESTablished five years; doing a first-class all-cash trade, stock reduced to about $4,000. Rare chance to step into a paying business. Poor health compels me to sell. L. S. BANTA, 1222 State-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—NO. 4 Blue Island-av.

THE BEST LOCATED BOARDING-HOUSE IN THE city, with furniture, for sale. Apply 357 South Clark-st.

THE BEST ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, AND soda water stand in the city, rent low, for sale cheap for cash. Call at 274 West Madison-st.

$1,000 WILL PURCHASE A NEAT AND WELL-fitted-up drinking saloon, doing a good business. For particulars and terms apply at 300 State-st.

$1,000 WILL BUY A WELL-STOCKED DRUG store in the city; locality first-class; average sales $12 per day. Address S 1, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$28,000 OR LESS—FIRST-MORTGAGE notes, due in 1, 2, and 3 years, bearing 8 per cent interest. Security worth double the amount. I will make a liberal discount—7 per cent. C. W. RIGDON, 148 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice (late JACOBS & CO.), on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit, $500 to $5,000; good real estate paper wanted, at B. GROSSMAN'S, Room 15, 173 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND OTHer good securities, in large or small amounts. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $20,000 CASH, to join me in the consummation of the best bargain in inside real estate in Chicago; money can be doubled in six months; none but principals need apply. Address, with real name, B 8, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO LOAN—ON SHORT TIME REAL estate security. A. S. PALMER, JR., 9 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$7,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN ON REAL estate, houses on leased ground, or good collaterals, for long or short time, in sums to suit. Good commercial paper wanted. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN AT ONCE ON IMPROVED inside first-class property. PERKINS & WOLSELEY, Room 13, Kendall Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS WE HAD A RED-HOT DAY YESTERDAY IN the horse and buggy line, we would invite all men who mean business, want money, and are willing to sell at their real value, to come and see us. We have a demand for any description of a horse or team, and can sell any kind of a rig, from a wheelbarrow to a circus-wagon, at 251 State-st., Sale Stables of Horses, Buggies, and Harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A NO. 1 TOP BUGGY, HORSE, AND HARNESS for sale at a bargain, if taken at once. Owner leaves for Europe next Monday. Apply at 160 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE BAY HORSE, BUGgy, and harness. MARTIN FRY, 1182 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A BAY GELDING, 16 HANDS, YOUNG, stylish, gentle, and without blemish. The owner has no use for him. Apply at PATRICK'S Stables, 758 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TEAM OF BLACK CARriage horses, double harness and carriage, together or separate; all in good order. Address H 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TOP AND OPEN SIDE BAR road wagons; also some first-class family buggies. GARDEN CITY CARRIAGE WORKS, 751 and 753 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A VERY HANDSOME LITtle mare. Inquire at 227 Newberry-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO BROWN HORSES, ONE weighing 1,200, the other 1,300 pounds; also one lumber wagon, and one set harness; I offer the whole for $325, as I want the money. Apply at 81 East Whitney-st., near Pine, North Side.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, or will exchange for good unincumbered real estate, a fine pair of horses and carriage, also a fine buggy horse. Call at 171 East Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A VERY FAST PACING HORSE, bright bay, 8 years old; or will trade for good saddle horse. Apply at 290 West Lake-st., evening.

WANTED—A HANDSOME, HIGH-LIVED TROTting horse, 2:40 to 2:50, black preferred; will pay big fancy price; wish to turn stylish bright bay horse toward it. Address E. WARREN, care Carrier No. 1.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE IN EXCHANGE FOR carpenter work. H. WILSON, Builder, 441 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-st., or 1 West Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR ACtive, in a well established wholesale business in this city. Capital required $14,000 to $20,000. Address R 4, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A GOOD OFFICE man of unquestioned integrity to take one-half interest in my office; only $1,000 ready money needed. Business sure and pays well. Address A 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $15,000, in a mill-furnishing and manufacturing establishment, consisting of foundry, machine, and woodworking shops, including machinery, and real estate on improved manufacturing street, near Court-House, Chicago; would prefer a practical man. Address T8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with $3,000, and recommendations, can secure a half interest in a large and well established first-class retail grocery business. Location, West Side. Address P. E. GOULD, 489 Oak-st.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Third Day's Racing at the Cleveland Meeting.

The English Goodwood Races.

THE TURF.

THE CLEVELAND RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—The third day's races of the Cleveland Club, which were postponed from yesterday, occurred to-day. The first two days of the meeting were very successful, but to-day eclipsed anything ever seen in the West. The immense grand stands were utterly jammed with spectators, while crowds of carriages stood inside the track, all well freighted. Competent judges estimate the number present at 20,000, and a more orderly crowd could not be collected in America. The weather was delightful, the track, notwithstanding the heavy rains of yesterday and last night, in perfect condition, and the sport proved most excellent.

At 2 o'clock the bell sounded. Nettie, Crown Prince, Red Cloud, Major Allen, Deerly, Ben Flagler, Mohawk Jr., and Chicago entered the track, J. G. Brown, Conley, and Hotspur being drawn. Budd Doble was behind Chicago, and Dan Mace drove Major Allen. The time from 2 to 3 o'clock was spent in scoring the horses, who passed thirteen times under the wire before a send-off was made, Flagler running to the head several times, and Allen breaking twice. At 3 o'clock the horses started at the word "go," Chicago at the pole. At the turn Chicago stood ahead, Allen running a little and falling back from the second place, and Mohawk advancing to a point which he retained to the end of the heat. At the first quarter post Red Cloud stood first, followed close by Mohawk. At the half they strung out, and at the third Nettie passed them both, leaping to the front. Red Cloud then stepped forward, holding the second place. On the third quarter Mohawk diminished the gap and lapped with Nettie, both horses coming in close together, their drivers bringing out all their speed on the last quarter. Nettie gained the heat by half a length, followed closely by Mohawk, Red Cloud, and Derby, Chicago breaking several times and coming in fifth. Time—Quarter, 38; half, 1:12¼; three-quarters, 1:48; mile, 2:24¾.

There was more than the ordinary excitement as the horses entered for the second heat in this race. After very little scoring, a good start was obtained, Mohawk and Nettie lapping, the latter being slightly ahead, Crown Prince standing second, Red Cloud third, and Ben Flagler fifth. At the second quarter, Mohawk and Nettie stood neck-and-neck, Crown Prince and Red Cloud lapping, Budd Doble coming up fifth with Chicago. At the third quarter, Nettie stood one length ahead, Mohawk following, a little behind, Derby passing Chicago, Ben Flagler falling back to seventh. In this position they came in, Nettie a neck ahead of Mohawk, Crown Prince and Red Cloud two lengths behind, coming in neck-and-neck. Time—Quarter, 37; half, 1:12¼; three-quarters, 1:48; mile, 2:24¼.

The judges announced the heat for Nettie. Mohawk second, Crown Prince third, Red Cloud fourth, Derby fifth, Chicago sixth, Ben Flagler seventh, and Major Allen eighth. Mohawk was very lame.

The third and last heat of this race was trotted in 2:25¾, Nettie taking the lead, followed closely by Crown Prince and Derby. They rounded the curve almost lapping, passing the quarter post in 37½. In the second quarter Crown Prince fell back to second place, breaking a little, and Mohawk followed up closely to Nettie. They passed the second quarter post in the same position in 1:13¼, continuing the same until the second quarter post was passed in 1:49¾. In turning the last curve, Crown Prince made a beautiful dash, and passed in between Nettie and Mohawk, coming in nearly half a length behind Nettie. Time, 2:25¾.

SECOND RACE.

In the first heat of the 2:30 race, Cossette started to the front, Brother Jonathan gaining rapidly at the turn, and Plato, driven by Dan Mace, closely upon his flank. They passed the first quarter in that order, Castleberry coming to the lead, and the others stretching, Brother Jonathan falling to third. At the third quarter-post, St. James trotted forward to the lead, and was two lengths ahead when he broke, and was passed at the third quarter by Castleberry, who retained that position, coming in at the home stretch two lengths ahead. Time—Quarter, 35½; half, 1:12½; three-quarters, 1:48; mile, 2:26.

In the next heat, Castleberry and Cosette started neck-and-neck, Cosette taking the pole at the first curve. At the first quarter, St. James stepped to the lead, followed by Castleberry and Star, Cosette soon falling back to the fourth place. St. James led to the third quarter post, where Castleberry and Cosette passed, leaving St. James. They came up to the wire, Castleberry taking the lead, Cossette coming in, and cutting of St. James, being but one half a head behind Castleberry at wire. Brother Jonathan was fourth, Lady Barker fifth, Annie Collins sixth, Star seventh, and Independence eighth. Time—Quarter, 37½; half, 1:12½; three-quarters, 1:48; mile 2:25¼.

With Castleberry at the pole they started away on a good send-off, the pole-horse holding the lead, rounding the curve, and keeping there easily to the end of the heat. St. James pressed the Boy closely until the first quarter was passed, when he fell back, leaving a gap which increased to four lengths before the second post was reached. At the second quarter St. James had caught up about two lengths, and was followed closely by Jonathan. They passed the pole, Castleberry holding the lead and rounding the home stretch in the same position, Lady Barker dashing up past Jonathan, and sweeping by St. James just before reaching the wire. Time—Quarter, 35½; half, 1:11½; three-quarters, 1:48; mile, 2:24½. Castleberry first, Lady Barker second, St. James third, Star fourth, Annie Collins fifth, Jonathan sixth, Cosette seventh, Independence distanced.

THE RUNNING RACE

was witnessed with the same interest that attended the other sports. The race was for two mile heats, best two in three, Jennings, Sorrel Tom, Post, Leonard, Protection, Mollie McIntyre, Nathan Oaks, Nellie Bush, and Flush being entered; Zero and Protection drawn. Flush was the favorite in the pools, selling at $100; Leonard at $50, against $45 for the field. They started off, Post Leonard in the lead, Flush and Nellie Bush coming up rapidly and contesting for the lead, and the others strung out over the line. For the first mile and a half they retained this position, when Flush pressed closely for the lead, Leonard keeping ahead to the last quarter, where Flush passed after a hard struggle, coming in first; Post Leonard second, Nellie Bush third, McIntyre fourth, Oaks fifth, Sorrel Tom sixth, and Jennings distanced. Time, 3:47¾.

In the second heat Post Leonard started ahead, Flush half a length behind, Nellie Bush coming up and lapping with Flush. In the first course around the three-quarter mile Leonard stood one length ahead and Bush followed second. In the third course, Flush pushed hard for the front and gained the lead on the last half-mile, coming in over a length in lead of Leonard, who was followed by Nellie Bush and Mollie McIntyre, Sorrel Tom being distanced.

To-morrow is the last day of the most successful meeting, when the following programme will be carried out: The first race is free to all horses for a purse of $6,000, for which Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, and American Girl are entered. In the pools to-night Goldsmith Maid is the favorite at heavy odds against the field, although the owner of American Girl has bet $500 against $1,000 that the Girl will beat the Maid.

The second purse is for 2:40 horses, for a purse of $2,000, for which eleven have entered, including Clementine, Sleepy Joe, Mary Taylor, Walter, and other celebrities.

The weather is promising, and the indications are that the last day will be as great a success as to-day.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—The third day of the races of the Cleveland Club was a grand success. The weather was beautiful and the track in perfect condition, and a crowd of 20,000 people was in attendance. It was the universal remark that, for successful races, Cleveland took the palm in the West, and even Saratoga and Long Branch cannot turn out a bigger or more orderly crowd. The first race was for horses that had never beaten 2:24, for a purse of $5,000; $3,000 to the first, $1,250 to the second, and $750 to the third. There were eleven entries and eight starters, Hotspur, John W. Conley, and J. B. Brown being drawn on account of lameness. Nettie was the favorite in the pools, and won the race in three straight heats in beautiful style.

SUMMARY.

Nettie	1	1	1
Mohawk, Jr.	2	2	2
Crown Prince	3	3	3
Red Cloud	7	4	4
Derby	4	5	5
Chicago	5	6	6
Ben Flagler	6	8	8
Maj. Allen	8	7	7

Time—2:24¾; 2:24¼; 2:25¾.

The second race was for horses that never trotted better than 2:30, for a purse of $3,000; $1,800 to the first, $750 to the second, and $450 to the third. There were ten entries and eight starters, Plato and Belle being drawn. Brother Jonathan was the favorite in the pools, with Castle Boy second choice, and Lady Banker third. Castle Boy won the race in the three straight heats, much to the chagrin of Brother Jonathan's backers.

SUMMARY.

Castle Boy	1	1	1
Lady Banker	2	5	2
Independence	7	8	8
Brother Jonathan	3	4	6
Cozette	5	2	7
St. James	6	3	3
Annie Collins	4	6	5
Star	8	7	4

Time—2:26; 2:25¼; 2:24½.

The third and last event of the day was the running race, two-mile heats, best two in three. There were nine entries and eight starters. The race was closely contested between Flush and Port Leonard, the former winning in two straight heats.

SUMMARY.

Flush	1	1
Port Leonard	2	2
Nellie Bush	3	3
Mollie McIntyre	4	4
Nathan Oakes	5	dis
Sorrel Tom	6	dis
Jennings	dis	
Zero	dr	

Time—3:49¾; 3:46.

To-morrow is the last day of the meeting, and promises to be equal in success to any preceding. Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, and American Girl are entered for the first race, and the second race will be for 2:40 horses, for which there are eleven entries.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Goodwood meeting closed to-day with seven races, the principal of which was for the Chesterfield cup and the Goodwood Corinthian plate. The Chesterfield cup, handicap, value 300 sovereigns, by subscription of 15 sovereigns each, for 3-year-olds and upwards, was won by Lefevre's chestnut colt Drummond, 4 years old, Burton's chestnut filly Louise, 4 years old, second, and Baron Rothschild's bay mare Hannah, 5 years, third. Nineteen horses ran. The final betting was even on Drummond and Louise, and five to one against Hannah. The Goodwood Corinthian plate, handicap of 200 sovereigns, one mile, on Craven Course, was carried off by T. E. Walker's bay colt Victor, 3 years old, Walpole and Perth making a dead heat for the second place. Eight horses ran. The betting at the start was eight to one against Victor, and five to one against Walpole and Perth.

THE RING.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Tom Allen, the pugilist, publishes a card saying that if Charlie Gallagher desires to fight him, as has been stated, he will give him a chance two weeks from his meeting with McCool, for any amount that he may choose, from $500 upwards.

It is proposed to increase the attractions of the Allen and McCool fight on Sept. 23, by making a match between Jack Madden and Dublin Tricks, to be fought in the same ring and immediately after the contest between Allen and McCool.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

Celebrations in Various Places by the Colored Citizens.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 1.—The colored people of this city celebrated the emancipation of their race to-day by a procession, picnic, and dance this evening. Everything passed off to their satisfaction. They enjoyed themselves heartily. Some leading white citizens participated in the celebration, and made speeches.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—To-day, the colored people of Windsor, Sandwich, Amherstburg, Chatham, Detroit, and delegations from several other places, commenced a two days' celebration of emancipation to-day, being specially in honor of that step in the West Indies. There were about 2,500 people in attendance, and the proceedings included a grand dinner in McKee's Grove, at Sandwich, with numerous excursions, picnics, music, etc. In the morning an address was delivered by Lewis Clark, of Windsor, the original of the *George Harris* of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In the afternoon the formal exercises took place at 2 o'clock, at the central stand. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. Mr. Mayhew, a M. E. clergyman from Amherstburg, John D. Richards spoke at some length, as did also Mr. Fisher, of Coldwater, Elder Carter, and the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Windsor, Dr. Vesdine, of Colchester, and the Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Windsor. During the day many hundred colored people went on excursions going up and down the river by the steamers Evening Star, Milton D. Ward, and other boats, all carrying great crowds of passengers. The colored company from Chicago, the Hannibal Zouaves, paraded some of the principal streets, and then spent most of the remainder of the day on the river. To-morrow the emancipation of the slaves in America will be celebrated at the same grove, and a number of distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present and to speak.

THE LATE JESSE R. GRANT.

Sale of the Household Effects of the Late Postmaster of Covington—What the Relics Brought.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The sale by auction of the household effects of the late Jesse R. Grant, father of the President, has been completed. A large crowd was present, but there seemed to be but little disposition to purchase articles as a souvenir. A mahogany chest of drawers with a bookcase attached, an old but well-preserved piece of furniture, was knocked down for $3.25. A favorite writing-desk of the deceased did better, and sold for $15.50, considerably more than its real value. The bed upon which, it was said, the President was born, fetched $5.50.

There was a lot of books sold, mainly comprising Patent Office reports, bound volumes of magazines, and old school books, and realized about the value of so much waste paper. The old decanter which contained the old gentleman's favorite apple-jack brought 50 cents. The total amount of the sales was $700.60. The residence has been rented. Mrs. Grant will hereafter live with her daughter, Mrs. Corbin, at Elizabeth, N. J. Mrs. Cramer will immediately proceed to join her husband in Europe. The will of Mr. Grant leaves his entire property, estimated at about $20,000, to his widow. Some years ago he gave to each of his children $10,000.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Loami Rape Case—Hall in Jail—A Boy Kicked to Death—Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows—Celebrating West Indian Emancipation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1.—Mr. Samuel Hall, who was referred to in these dispatches, a few days ago, as having outraged the person of Alice Mengle, both parties living in Loami, in this county, was this morning arrested on a capias and lodged in jail in this city. The parents of Miss Mengle have instituted a suit against Hall, laying the damages at $10,000, and his arrest was to prevent his fleeing from justice. He had, however, already deeded his property away to the parties who went bail for him in the former suit for rape. He will probably have to lie in jail till the next term of our Court.

A little son, aged 5 years, of Mr. Bell, living four miles from this city, was kicked last night by a colt with which he was playing, from the effects of which he died in an hour.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this State will meet in this city Oct. 14, and extensive preparations are being made to receive the delegates.

The colored people of this city are celebrating, to-day, the anniversary of of the emancipation of their race in the West India Islands. Quite a large crowd is present.

Army of the Cumberland.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 1.—The committee of ladies having in charge the arrangement for the approaching reunion of the Army of the Cumberland met again last evening, and the sub-committees were called upon for reports, from which it appeared the use of Library Hall and the use of the Great Western Band have been engaged. The Finance Committee reported successful progress, and that all the money needed would be forthcoming. The Committee on Transportation reported that they had already effected arrangements with some of the roads for half-fare tickets, and that negotiations were in progress with other roads. It was decided to increase the sub-committee, and, after consultation as to the work to be done, the meeting adjourned.

A Kentucky Mystery.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1.—Some two months since, Dr. Alfred, a prominent citizen of Mercer County, Ky., was murdered in his own house by a negro. The murderer fled to Pennsylvania, where, a few days ago, he was captured and brought back to Kentucky. The county paper, the Harrodsburg *People*, publishes the following in regard to the murder:

We are informed by citizens of Dunnsville, near which the murder occurred, that startling results in public opinion have been produced in that vicinity. Lucy Alfred, the wife of the murdered man, received letters from the murderer while hiding in Pennsylvania. They point suspicion with fearful directness to her as being in some way implicated in the fearful crime. We are informed that no doubt exists as to the receipt of letters by her. When it is remembered that the negro Miller fled the same hour he committed the bloody deed, and that he communicated to the wife of the murdered man the place of his refuge, the conclusion is well-nigh irresistible that she must have known that Miller intended to slay her husband, else why would he dare write to her? He received a letter postmarked "Harrodsburg." How avoid the conclusion that the letter was written by the same person to whom he wrote? We hope, almost against hope, that Mrs. Alfred, who is a young and handsome woman, will be able to clear up the horrible mystery.

AURORA.

The Board of Trade and Produce Markets—Manufacturing News—Musical.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 1.—The sales at the Aurora Board of Trade yesterday, consisted of 20,000 pounds of wool at 40c, sold to A. Scarge; 150 cheese, sold on private terms, to Burroughs & Co., Chicago. Buyers were plenty, but the prospect of high prices, 11½c being offered, made sellers cautious. Five factories were represented. George Berge, of Somonauk, a large buyer, was present, and several heavy Chicago firms.

The Cushman Manufacturing Company are already at work, and have secured considerable promise of stock from our citizens, and matters look as though it will ere long become one of the institutions of our city.

A new musical organization has sprung up in our midst, under the title of the Occidental Orchestra. It is composed of the sons of many of our leading citizens, all talented musicians, who promise to become stars in the line, their devotion being from pure love of the art.

NEW YORK.

Notable Lawsuits—Committed for Murder—Another Alleged Revenue Fraud—Large Failure—Steamers Seized for Taxes—Bank Failure—Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—In the case of Mrs. Mary C. Leroy Goodrich, the administratrix of her late husband, against F. A. Lane, counsel for the estate, Judge Pratt has given a decision that, if the plaintiff consents to a reference, and proceeds with the trial, Lane shall deposit, depending on the trial, $57,000 which he paid himself as percentage out of the estate.

Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, has denied the application for an injunction, made on behalf of Stephen H. Alden, to restrain his recently-divorced wife from recovering $50,000 in bonds, which Alden says he was forced to surrender while under arrest, and to be freed from the companionship of a Sheriff's officer.

Caspar Schule, who fatally stabbed his wife on Saturday night last, at their residence, No. 30 Rivingston street, has been held by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The books of A. C. Downing & Co. were seized by the Custom officers on the charge of smuggling. The firm state the charges are only against the old members of the concern, it having passed into new hands since the alleged smuggling took place, over two years ago.

John A. Betts, real estate agent in Brooklyn, failed to-day, owing to connections with the late President Mills, of the Brooklyn Trust Company. Liabilities, $700,000.

The Broadway National Bank, the Tenth National Bank, and the Tradesmen's Bank having refused to comply with the demands of the Chamberlain for the payment of accrued interest on the city's deposits, the Chamberlain has notified the corporation counsel to commence suits for the recovery of all the interest now due by them.

Late this afternoon the Sheriff seized two steamers of the Pacific Mail Company on suits began by the city to recover $126,000 delinquent taxes.

The Hoboken Savings Bank suspended payment this afternoon under the pressure of two days' run. The defalcation of Klenen, the absconding cashier, is discovered to be $55,000.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.91	73	76	S. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.91	84	57	W., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.90	78	61	S. W., fresh.	....	Clear'g.
3:53 p. m.	29.88	80	58	S. E., fresh.	.14	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.94	70	80	N., fresh.	....	thr'in'g
10:18 p. m.	29.91	71	85	S. W., fresh.	....	lt. rain.

Maximum thermometer, 87.
Minimum thermometer, 64.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

FRIDAY, Aug. 1—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nri'ge	30.04	56	N., fresh.		Clear.
Buffalo	29.95	71	Calm.		Clear.
Cairo	30.04	73	S. W., gentle.		Clear.
Cheyenne	30.17	63	N. E., fresh.		Fair.
Chicago	29.91	71	S. W., fresh.	.54	Light rain.
Cincinnati	29.99	78	S., light.	.01	Clear.
Cleveland	29.93	71	E., gentle.		Clear.
Davenport	29.91	71	N., light.		Clear.
Denver	30.16	67	S. W., gentle.		Cloudy.
Duluth	29.86	63	N. W., fresh.	.01	Fair.
Escanaba	29.87	66	N., fresh.		Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.96	57	N., light.		Fair.
Keokuk	29.97	79	N. W., fresh.		Fair.
LaCrosse	30.00	64	S. W., light.	.20	Fair.
Marquette	29.91	57	Calm.		Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.89	65	S., light.		Fair.
Omaha	29.96	78	N. W., fresh.		Fair.
Pembina	30.09	52	Calm.	.29	Fair.
St. Paul	29.92	67	W., gentle.	.32	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.92	74	S., gentle.		Clear.
Yankton	30.10	74	Gentle.		Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—For the Northwest and Upper Lake Region and thence to Missouri and the Lower Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northwesterly and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains, clearing away on Saturday. For the Lower Lake Region and thence to the Upper Ohio Valley, temporarily clear and clearing weather, followed by rising temperature, cloudiness and occasional local rains. For the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, falling barometer, higher temperature, southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional coast rains in the former. For the Middle States, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, with local storms near the coast. For New England, rising barometer, slightly cooler and cloudy weather with occasional rains. The telegraphic reports are missing from the farther Northwest and Southwest.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 1, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	18 ft.	6 in.		6 in.
Cincinnati	7 ft.	10 in.		2 in.
Davenport	4 ft.	6 in.		2 in.
Keokuk	4 ft.	2 in.		2 in.
Leavenworth	8 ft.	10 in.		3 in.
Louisville	4 ft.	4 in.		2 in.
Memphis	14 ft.	9 in.		2 in.
Nashville	3 ft.	6 in.		
*New Orleans	7 ft.	5 in.		3 in.
Omaha	9 ft.	7 in.		
Pittsburgh	7 ft.	8 in.	9 in.	6 in.
Shreveport	12 ft.	9 in.		3 in.
St. Louis	17 ft.	2 in.	7 in.	
St. Paul	4 ft.	9 in.		1 in.
Vicksburg	23 ft.	0 in.		1 ft. 1 in.
Yankton	10 ft.	2 in.		

* Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Fatal Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Aug. 1.—Anthony Corrigan, a farmer, near Buckingham, Tama County, was cut nearly in two by being thrown in front of a reaper sickle, dying a short time after.

At Oxford, Iowa, S. Bruce, about 80 years old, started for a ride three miles distant, with a dinner for harvest-hands, on Tuesday last. When about to cross the railway track, the team became frightened at a locomotive, and turned suddenly about, breaking the pole of the buggy. Mr. Bruce was thrown out, and so severely injured that he died shortly afterward. Mr. Bruce was an early settler of Iowa, and universally esteemed.

Indianapolis Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 1.—Fred Zeigler, a drunken wretch, attempted a rape upon a waiting-girl at a restaurant to-day, and made a furious assault. He was prevented from accomplishing the crime by a timely arrest. The scamp is now in jail. The girl is only 14 years old.

The Board of City School Commissioners to-night resolved to establish a business department in the High School, and made arrangements to open the same at the September term.

Railroad Accidents.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A freight train, bound south, on the Hudson River Railroad, in attempting to cross to the third track, between Tarrytown and Irvington, this morning, ran off the track. Just then the northward-bound Saratoga train, which left New York at 9 a. m., came along, when the engine of the freight train struck the baggage car, and disabled or wrecked every car in the train. The brakeman on the freight train was fatally wounded. Vosburgh, the baggage-man on the Saratoga train, was badly hurt; also, Mr. Warren and wife, of New York. Both will recover. All the rest of the injured were able to proceed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Christopher Schmech, his wife, and child, while crossing in a wagon the track of the Flushing & North Side Railroad, on Long Island, yesterday, were struck by a passing train. Schmech was killed, and his wife and child were fatally injured.

TITUSVILLE, PA., Aug. 1.—This morning, at 6:30, a northward bound freight train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad collided with a southward bound oil train near Cunningham. Two brakemen, named Borland and Bonner, and an unknown boy, were killed by the collision, and afterward burned, together with fifteen cars of oil, which immediately ignited. An engineer had his thigh broken.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—A special from Aberdeen, Harford County, Md., to-night, says that the New York train for Washington, struck a cow 100 yards from Aberdeen, throwing the cow into the station-house, and the train ran off the track. One baggage car and one passenger car were totally smashed, and another passenger car was partly broken up. No one was hurt. The train will not reach Baltimore before 6 o'clock a. m.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 1.—This afternoon a freight-train ran into the rear of a gravel-train near Mineral Point, on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, killing John Lydon and injuring three others, all laborers. Several of the cars were broken, and the track was obstructed for some time.

HAMILTON, O., Aug. 1.—John Callahan, an employe of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, was fatally injured at Glendale this afternoon by falling from the broad-gauge express which arrives in Cincinnati at 10:30 a. m. No one observed the accident at the time, although he was seen upon the train as it left Lockland. He was discovered about an hour afterward lying beside the track, with his skull fractured, though there were scarcely any other marks of injuries. He was brought to Hamilton upon a following train, and died at 10:15, having remained unconscious from the time of the accident. He was about 35 years old, and leaves a wife and two children. He has several brothers,—railway employes.

THE INDIANS.

Alarming Raids in Texas.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A letter from Fort Black, Texas, says that the forays of the Indians are increasing to an alarming extent, and that scarcely a day passes but the body of some isolated frontiersman is found. Stock and horses, also, are frequently run off from seemingly secure settlements. The letter says that these things happen, notwithstanding the cavalry are scouring the country.

Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Aug. 1.—A young boy named Rensch, at Toledo, was burned to death on Sunday, while trying to kindle fire with kerosene. He was literally roasted, and in many places the flesh peeled off. His toe-nails all fell out, and the skin and flesh peeled from his feet.

Mrs. William Dowds, of Lewis, Cass County, yesterday undertook to pour kerosene on the fire in a cook-stove. The flames communicated to the can of oil, and an explosion resulted. The burning oil was thrown all over the room, and the noise was as loud as that of a small cannon. The burning oil fell on a child 10 months old, and before the flames could be extinguished the child was burned to death.

A Forger Captured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 1.—A man giving his name as Worthington obtained a check from C. O'Brien, on the Merchants' National Bank to-day for $60. He raised the same to $600, and presented it to the bookkeeper, while the cashier was at dinner, who paid it. The forgery was discovered in a few minutes, and pursuit made. The swindler was discovered in a water-closet at the Union Depot, and taken back to the bank within twenty minutes after the money was obtained. The money was all found on his person. He is now in jail awaiting his examination. The check was altered in such a bungling manner that no adept would attempt to perpetrate such a crime.

Reported Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 1.—Report says that Charles Winters, a resident of this city, was murdered in Texas a few days ago, and thrown into Indian Creek. William Early, a former resident of Madison County, Iowa, who went with Winters to Texas, has been arrested on suspicion of committing the deed.

Dubuque Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 1.—While tearing down a building to-day, the joist on one of the stories gave way, precipitating three of the workmen through the building. Fortunately none of them were seriously hurt.

The lawyers are preparing briefs in the celebrated oats case of Blasdell vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Damages claimed, $500,000.

Suicide of a Mormon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Frederick Monks, the young Mormon who had ran away with his uncle's wife, on being discovered by his uncle in his hiding place, 49 Ludlow street, shot himself and died instantly. The wife threatened suicide, and drew a pistol. In the scuffle for its possession it was discharged, wounding her seriously.

Fatal Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1.—In Union County, Ky., a few days since, a negro boy 18 years old, was thrown by the mule he was riding, and, becoming entangled in the stirrups, was dragged by the frightened animal nearly a mile. When finally rescued, every thread of clothing and long strips of flesh were found torn from his body. He lived but a few minutes after.

Virginia City Water-Works.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—There is great rejoicing in Virginia City and Gold Hill, Nevada, to-night, over the successful completion of the Water-Works, and the introduction of an abundant supply of water to both cities. The aqueduct is 18 miles long. Work was commenced three years ago, and cost over $1,000,000.

Another Uxoricide.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Isidore Konkle, of Crawford, New Jersey, got drunk while holding a wake over the body of his newly-born infant, and brutally beat his wife, who was lying sick in bed, from the effects of which she died. Konkle was arrested.

Konkle says he was only brushing away the flies at the time the fatal blow was inflicted.

The Bender Atrocities.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 1.—A special to the Kansas City *Times* from Cherryvale, Ks., says Col. A. M. York has received intelligence that more bodies have been discovered at the Bender graveyard, and that a clue to the whereabouts of the Benders can be made.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—The steamships Holland, City of Montreal, from New York; Manitoban and Leipzig from Baltimore have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Arrived—Steamships New York from Bremen, Castalia from Glasgow.

The Massachusetts Liberals.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—Some of the Liberal-Republican State Central Committee met to-day, and appointed a Committee to consider the political situation in Massachusetts, and the country generally, and to report to a future meeting.

Ohio Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 1.—The Constitutional Convention this afternoon, by a vote of 41 to 40, adopted a resolution for an adjournment of the Convention from Aug. 8 to Dec. 2, to meet in Cincinnati.

The Great Eastern.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 1.—The Great Eastern left Heart's Content last evening to repair the cable of 1865.

The Utah Judgeship.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 1.—Justice Emerson has been assigned to this Circuit Court, vice McKean. Universal rejoicing.

Farewell Banquet.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 1.—A banquet was given to-night by the citizens to the Hon. F. M. Blake, retiring United States Consul. The Mayor presided.

RAILROAD NEWS.

New Freight Tariff for the Iowa Division of the C., R. I. & P. R. R.—New Track—The Iowa Brigands.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad has issued the following new freight tariff for their Iowa division. It took effect yesterday:

Miles	Between Chicago, Englewood, Washington Heights, Joliet, and	Merchandise, in cts per 100 lbs. First Class	Second Class	Third Class	Fourth Class	Salt, Cement, Plaster, and Stucco, in lots of 25 bbls or more, per brl.	Lumber, Lath, and Shingles, per 100 lbs., in car loads	Horses and Mules, per car
182	Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
194	Walcott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
199	Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
202	Durant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
206	Wilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
211	Moscow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
216	Atalissa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
222	West Liberty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
227	Downey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
237	Iowa City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
245	Tiffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
252	Oxford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
257	Homestead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
266	Marengo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
274	Ladora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
280	Victor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
288	Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
294	Malcolm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
302	Grinnell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
314	Kellogg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
322	Newton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
335	Colfax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
341	Mitchellville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
348	Altoona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
358	DesMoines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
369	Carlisle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
373	Somerset	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
375	Indianola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
376	Spring Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
381	Lothrop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
386	Bevington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
390	Patterson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
398	Winterset	1.00	.90	.80	[illegible]	.90	[illegible]	73.12
368	Nordyke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
373	Booneville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
377	Van Meter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
380	De Soto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
387	Earlham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
393	Dexter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
398	Stuart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
403	Guthrie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
410	Casey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
418	Adair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
426	Anita	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
432	Wiota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
440	Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
452	Walnut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
459	Avoca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
467	Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
478	Neola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
491	Lima	1.10	1.00	.90	[illegible]	1.00	[illegible]	84.60
498	Council Bluffs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Miles	Between Chicago, Englewood, Washington Heights, Joliet, and	Cattle and hogs, per car	Sheep, per car, single deck	In car loads, weight not to exceed 20,000 lbs., loaded and unloaded by owner. Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
182	Davenport	41.00	32.80	56.50	48.00	40.00	35.00
194	Walcott	42.00	33.60	58.00	49.70	42.75	37.50
199	Fulton	43.00	34.40	59.00	50.70	42.75	38.40
202	Durant	44.50	35.60	59.60	51.30	44.35	38.94
206	Wilton	46.00	36.80	60.80	52.50	45.55	40.02
211	Moscow	47.50	38.00	61.40	53.10	46.15	40.56
216	Atalissa	48.00	38.20	62.40	54.10	47.15	41.48
222	West Liberty	49.80	39.84	63.60	55.30	48.35	42.54
227	Downey	50.50	40.40	64.60	56.30	49.35	43.44
237	Iowa City	51.50	41.20	66.60	58.20	51.25	45.24
245	Tiffin	52.20	41.76	68.20	59.90	52.95	46.68
252	Oxford	52.70	42.16	69.60	61.30	54.35	47.94
257	Homestead	53.20	42.56	70.60	62.30	55.35	48.84
266	Marengo	54.00	43.20	72.80	64.50	57.55	50.82
274	Ladora	54.50	43.60	74.00	65.70	58.25	51.90
280	Victor	55.00	44.00	75.20	66.90	59.95	52.98
288	Brooklyn	55.50	44.40	76.80	68.50	61.50	54.22
294	Malcom	56.00	44.80	78.00	69.70	62.70	55.50
302	Grinnell	57.00	45.60	79.00	71.50	64.50	57.12
314	Kellogg	57.50	46.00	80.50	73.70	66.70	59.10
322	Newton	58.00	46.40	81.30	74.30	67.30	60.30
335	Colfax	58.75	47.00	82.10	75.10	68.10	61.10
341	Mitchellville	59.50	47.60	83.00	76.00	69.00	62.00
348	Altoona	60.00	48.00	84.00	77.00	70.00	63.00
358	Desmoines	....	....	....	....	....	....
369	Carlisle	61.00	48.80	88.00	79.00	72.00	65.00
373	Somerset	61.65	49.32	90.00	81.00	74.00	67.00
375	Indianola	62.30	49.84	92.00	83.00	76.00	69.00
376	Spring Hill	62.30	49.84	92.00	83.00	76.00	69.00
381	Lothrop	62.70	50.16	93.00	84.00	77.00	70.00
386	Bevington	63.35	50.68	94.00	85.00	78.00	71.00
390	Patterson	63.90	51.12	95.16	86.00	79.00	72.00
398	Winterset	65.00	52.00	96.00	87.00	80.00	73.00
368	Nordyke	61.00	48.80	87.00	78.32	71.50	64.00
373	Booneville	61.60	49.28	88.00	79.50	72.60	64.75
377	Van Meter	62.05	49.64	89.00	80.50	73.50	65.50
380	De Soto	62.40	49.92	90.00	81.50	74.50	66.50
387	Earlham	63.20	50.56	91.00	82.50	75.50	67.50
393	Dexter	63.90	51.12	92.00	83.50	76.50	68.50
398	Stuart	64.50	51.60	93.00	84.25	77.25	69.25
403	Guthrie	65.10	52.08	94.00	85.00	78.00	70.00
410	Casey	65.90	52.72	95.00	86.00	78.75	70.75
418	Adair	66.80	53.44	96.00	87.00	79.50	71.50
426	Anita	67.70	54.16	97.00	88.00	80.25	72.25
432	Wiota	68.50	54.80	98.00	89.00	81.00	73.00
440	Atlantic	69.30	55.44	99.00	90.00	82.00	74.00
452	Walnut	70.70	56.56	100.00	91.00	83.00	75.00
459	Avoca	71.50	57.20	101.00	92.00	84.00	76.00
467	Shelby	72.40	57.92	102.00	93.00	85.00	77.00
478	Neola	73.70	58.96	103.00	94.00	86.00	78.00
491	Lima	75.20	60.16	104.00	95.00	87.00	79.00
498	Council Bluffs	....	....	....	....	....	....

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad are laying a track from a point east of Washington Heights to Calumet Harbor, where a number of elevators are to be built. This branch road cannot fail to be very advantageous to the Calumet Harbor people.

The Iowa brigands have not yet been heard from. The general feeling among railroad men is that the Governors of the States are not using as great exertions as might be expected from them under the circumstances.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Several gentlemen interested in the Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad met here to-day, and closed the contract for 3,000 tons of iron from the Danville, Penn., mills. Grading is now going on in Mason, Chariton, and Saline Counties, and the entire road, from Keokuk to Kansas City, 235 miles, will be completed by the 1st of January, 1875.

CITY IN BRIEF.

Percy Shumann, Collector Judd's representative, paid out to the Custom-House workmen yesterday the sum of $10,600.

Nixon's Amphitheatre was sold on Thursday, and went cheap, the building, chairs, gas-pipes and fixtures, furnace, etc., only bringing $1,695.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held at the institution this morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

The Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, and devoted two hours to hearing evidence against refractory policemen, the cases being taken under advisement.

The Boston *Post* assumes the authority of stating that the employes of the Sherman House, in this city, have formed a dramatic association, and that the hotel supplies the "flies."

Sixteen cases of knitting machines from New York for Yokohama, Japan, left this city, via the Northwestern Railroad, last evening. On the same train was a lot of canned milk from Elgin for the same distant city.

The steward of the tug Charles Parker, who was thrown from that boat into the river yesterday, is getting better. His injuries, which were of a very painful nature, may incapacitate him from work for some time.

James Wilkinson was arrested by United States detectives yesterday, on the charge of smuggling, and was taken before Commissioner Hoyne. Diamonds was the property he smuggled. For want of positive evidence the case was continued till Monday, under $5,000 bail.

The *Graphic* picture will probably be removed from the depot of the Merchants' Express Company to-day. Two days will be required to adjust the frame, which comes in sections, and hang the painting, and hence it will not be on exhibition before Monday afternoon.

A boy named Joseph Myer, of No. 4 Jefferson street, 11 years old, had his right hand and arm badly crushed, at 6 o'clock last evening, at the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway yards, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. The injuries were so severe that the injured member had to be amputated.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for curbing, grading, and paving the intersections of Wabash and Michigan avenues with Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets to W. F. Hildreth, at the following prices: Curbing, 30 cents a lineal foot; paving, $1.18 a square yard; grading, 20 cents a cubic yard; filling, 30 cents a cubic yard.

Dr. Hunt, of this city, has proved himself a friend in need to a lady traveling on the Michigan Southern Road, last Wednesday, from Wisconsin to Rome, N. Y. The lady, a Mrs. Coombs, was seized shortly after the train started with cholera morbus, and her condition was in a very short time rendered exceedingly critical. Dr. Hunt, however, volunteered his services, and, in a short time, got the disease under control and saved the lady's life.

Washington Hesing, son of Anthony C. Hesing, proprietor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, and Emil Hacker, a reporter of the same paper, took a ride to Riverside last Wednesday evening with the span of celebrated donation horses lately presented to Mr. Hesing. Through the breaking of a spring on the buggy the horses became unmanageable, and both the gentlemen were thrown from the vehicle. Mr. Hacker received a slight contusion on the head, while Mr. Washington Hesing is severely wounded on the leg, and may take him some time to recover. The horses were uninjured.

Horse-stealers have made their appearance at Downer's Grove, a farmer named Roth having had three horses stolen from him on Thursday night last. Immediately after the loss a Chicago detective appeared on the scene offering to find the horses, if sufficient inducement was held out. The coincidence of the detective's almost simultaneous appearance with the disappearance of the horse-thieves is looked upon by the Downer Grovites as most peculiar, and the price of padlocks has advanced with a rush in that interesting locality.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has recently opened city branch offices at the following places. South Side: Burdick House, Wabash avenue and Adams street; Orient House, corner State and Jackson streets; Kuhns' Hotel, Dearborn street, near Madison; and at the State Street Savings Bank, corner of Van Buren and State streets. West Side: Corner of Canal and Harrison streets, corner of Madison and Wood streets, corner of Madison street and Seeley avenue.

The City Collector, having completed his return of delinquent real estate taxes to the County Collector, has turned his attention to the collection of personal property tax. Yesterday the firm of Fletcher, Lazear & Cheney, No. 325 State street, after several attempts to evade judgment, were called upon by the Collector's deputies, who presented documents authorizing them "to make, levy, and collect." Others who are indebted to the city will be visited if they do not pay their taxes.

T. M. Crossman, the well-known livery man, in company with Ald. Heart, of the Twelfth Ward, called upon the Mayor yesterday and presented a protest signed by 175 of the leading residents of the West Division, asking him to veto the ordinance requiring livery carriages to be numbered and lighted at night. The Mayor said he could do nothing in the matter until Tuesday, next at the general meeting of the Council, when the obnoxious ordinance, which makes every driver of a hired carriage to all appearances a hired hackman, may receive further consideration from the Council.

The monthly report of Mr. Sloan, the underwriters' fire reporter, for July, shows that there were 33 box alarms, 16 from the West Division, 12 from the South, and 5 from the North. Eight still alarms were given during the month. The total estimated loss is given at $14,020, divided as follows: West Division, $6,170; South, $3,150; North, $4,700. The total loss to insurance amounted to $9,075, out of a possible loss of $68,000. Among the origins of the fires, carelessness with fire, lamp, and candle leads the van with 16 fires to account for; carelessness with shavings next, with 5; incendiary, 4; attempts at incendiarism, 3; sparks, 3; defective fire-boxes, 2; spontaneous combustion, 2; soldering-furnace, 2; slaking lime, 1; false alarm, 1.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, opened the following bids, sent in response to an advertisement for 5,000,000 sewer brick: Kennedy & McCrary, 500,000, $8 per 1,000; Hoyt & Allsip, 500,000, $8.69; Owen & Keistner, 100,000, $8.75; Lundmicher & Bauchman, 500,000, $8.75; Kasters & Ditteman, 160,000, $8.85; Moulding & Harland, 500,000, $8.15; Excelsior Pressed Brick Manufacturing Company, 1,000,000 to 5,000,000, $9; C. Sleuter, 500,000, $9.50; J. F. Whitney, 250,000, $9.25; Henry Jones, 250,000, $9.25; same amount, $9.50; same party, 300,000, $9.75, and 1,000,000 at $10. The Board also received bids for constructing the centre pier, abutment rails, and curbing, filling, and paving the approaches to Lake street bridge. No contracts were awarded.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Young Lady Run Over and Killed by the Cars.

A sad railway accident occurred yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, on Halsted street, at the crossing of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. As a Milwaukee avenue street car was about to cross the railroad tracks, a train suddenly approached. The passengers in the car, anticipating a collision, all rushed out. A young lady named Anna Katz, of 203 West Randolph street, being much agitated, jumped from the platform of the car, landing immediately in front of the approaching engine. She was knocked down and run over, the wheels of the engine cutting off her right arm near the shoulder, and badly disfiguring her face. She was immediately picked up and conveyed to her home, where she was attended by Dr. J. A. Sheriff. Every possible attention was bestowed upon her, but it was of no avail, the lady dying at 7 o'clock last evening.

The young lady who was thus so tragically killed was a most estimable person. She has been for some time a teacher in the Washington School, and has been very highly esteemed by the Principal. She was intelligent and refined, and leaves a wide circle of friends to mourn her death.

The anticipated collision between the engine and the street-car did not take place, the former being stopped within a few feet of the latter. It is said that the flagman is in fault.

THE ARCADIANS.

A party of gentlemen, numbering about a dozen, composed of public officials, professional people, and a few of the newspaper craft, made an informal excursion to Sunnyside yesterday afternoon and spent a few pleasant hours in shooting pigeons and pitching quoits. In the latter game Mr. Fred Erby and Mr. John Blaisdell excelled, while Mr. James Stewart and Mr. Tom Foley were notably proficient in the other direction. In pigeon-shooting all made creditable scores for amateurs, the best ones being by Messrs. George Giddens, James H. Haynie, Frank Parmelee, James Chisholm, and Kline. The guns and ammunition were kindly provided by Mr. Eddy Thomas, the gun-maker and crack shot, and he also handled the birds for the less-experienced marksmen. Out of fifty pigeons not one escaped, for the reason that Mr. Thomas was promptly on hand with his gun whenever any of the others missed. When the sport ended the party found a good supper waiting at the hotel, and enveloped it without unnecessary delay. During the meal a suggestion to form a permanent club, to be known as the Arcadian, met with favor, and it was immediately organized by the election of the following officers: President, Mr. R. M. Hooley; Vice-President, Mr. Tom Foley; Secretary, Mr. James H. Haynie; Treasurer, Mr. James Stewart. Committees on Rules and Membership were also appointed, and the meeting adjourned, to convene again next Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of going through the routine business of shooting at pigeons and pitching quoits. The club promises to be a highly successful one, the object of its organization being to provide out-door sport for its members once a week or once every two weeks. The next meeting will probably be held at the elegant rural home of Dr. Quinlan, on the Milwaukee plank-road. He has extended a hearty invitation to all the accredited members of the club, and they will be only too happy to avail themselves of his hospitality next Thursday afternoon.

SLIGHT FIRE.

The alarm from Box 353 at 2 o'clock this morning was caused by fire in a barn in the rear of No. 85 Wilson street. The flames at first promised a large conflagration. The barn and its contents were entirely destroyed. Loss about $200. Cause of fire unknown.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	11,340
Same week last year	2,060
Total receipts to date	3,450,263
Same date last year	2,686,702
Exports for the week	9,321
Same week last year	5,985
Total exports to date	2,462,317
Same date last year	1,961,915
Stock at all United States ports	128,530
Same time last year	106,015
Stock at all interior towns, less Selma	25,439
Same time last year	9,333
Stock at Liverpool	848,000
Same time last year	986,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	53,000
Same time last year	18,000

The Civil Rights Bill.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 1.—Capt. L. B. Brown, conductor on the Fulton Railroad, was arrested this evening, charged with violating the Civil Rights bill, in refusing to admit some colored people to a certain car on his train. The trial will come off to-morrow before a magistrate.

Narrow Escape from Judge Lynch.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Peter Kessler and his son August, who were arrested here a few days ago for stealing mules in Calloway County, and taken to the Fulton county-seat for trial, had a narrow escape from lynching on Wednesday night. They arrived at Fulton on Wednesday and were examined and committed to jail. About 2 o'clock on the following morning, some six horsemen, well armed, rode into the town with the avowed purpose of hanging old Kessler, but the City Marshal, being advised of their intention, concealed the prisoners in the woods, and yesterday took them to Jefferson City for safe keeping.

Some Titles.

In the Canadian papers we find the text of a petition to the Governor-General in reference to an inquiry into the Canadian Pacific Railway scandal. The heading is as follows: "To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboy in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Claneboy, of Ballyleidy, and Killeleagh in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, one of Her Majesty's most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward, Vice-Admiral of the Dominion of Canada and of the Island of Prince Edward," &c., &c., &c.

Drowned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1.—Herman K. B[...], of Wisconsin, was drowned at Newport [...] this morning. He was a student at the N[...] Theological Seminary. His affianced wit[...] his drowning and his uncle nearly perish[...] efforts to save him.

Albany Cattle Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—BEEVES—The market ruled dull and tame, with slow sales, and [...] competition. Yesterday there was a moderate [...] ance, comprising the usual local country [...] who demanded and obtained a full ¼c per lb [...] from the ruling prices of last week. Trade ruled dull. The sales of the day numbered [...] head, against 1,200 on the opening day [...] week. To-day there was a large attendance of [...] but they were nearly all local dealers, only a few Yorkers and no Brighton dealers being present. [...] improvement in the tone of the market took place; it rules rather more irregular. All wanted stock were determined to buy at last week's prices, and [...] succeeded. The receipts were about equal [...] last week, and of an average quality fully [...] good. Embraced in the receipts are a [...] loads of Texans and Cherokees, the latter of [...] quality. The natives are of good quality, but few extra or premium steers have yet been received. The highest price thus far is 6¾c per lb.

The receipts for the week are: Beeves, [...]; [...] 10,400; hogs, 4,460; horses, 332.

MILCH COWS—The receipts, including 33 head left over from last week, number 60 head. The market rules dull and irregular, and no sales reported.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts have been sufficient, but the market rules dull and quiet. The [...] thus far to local dealers number only 330 [...]. Lambs are of good quality, but sheep are inferior. We quote sheep at 4@5½c; lambs at 7@8¼c.

HORSES—The receipts continue large, but trade has gone forward.

MARRIAGES.

SHOENBERGER—REYNOLDS—At St. James Ch[...], on Thursday, July 31, by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, [...] George K. Shoenberger, of Duluth, and Miss [...] Reynolds, daughter of Mr. Hiram Reynolds, of this [...].

DEATHS.

BLATTNER—Aug. 1, Frank J., infant son of [...] and Ellen F. Blattner.
Funeral to-day at 9 a. m. Carriages to Graceland.

BARNES—Aug. 1, at 5 a. m., William I. Barnes, aged 21 years 4 months and 14 days. Born in Baltimore, [...] 1852.
Friends of the family are invited to attend funeral [...] Quinn's Chapel on Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. [...] Baltimore and Peoria papers please copy.

FURNESS—On Aug. 1, at his residence, [...] street, Montague Furness, aged 61 years.
Funeral from residence on Sunday, [...]. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BARCHARD—At DesPlaines, Cook County, Ill., [...] M. Margaret, wife of John Barchard, aged [...]. Born at Carondelet, Penn.

HOOD—At 49 North Dearborn street, July [...], Wilmer, only child of John W. and Augusta Hood, aged 7 months and 7 days.

BRENNAN—Aug. 1, of cholera infantum, [...] Mary, daughter of M. L. and M. A. Brennan, aged [...] months and 5 days.
Funeral to-day, from the residence of her parents, [...] West Monroe street, by carriages to Calvary C[...].

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUTTERS & CO.'S
Regular Saturday Sale of
Household & Office Furniture,
CROCKERY, CARPETS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
On Saturday, August 2, at 9½ o'clock,
AT OUR OLD QUARTERS,
Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

HOUSE, LOT & BARN
No. 696 Wabash-av.,
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES,
Two-story and Basement Frame Dwelling with 15 Rooms and all modern conveniences, good Barn, Lot 25 by 171 feet. Located [...] feet south of Fourteenth-st.
TERMS—$3,000 cash, $5,000 [...] July 1, 1875; balance July 1, 1876.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
Regular South Side Saturday's Sale
OF
Household Furniture
AT AUCTION.
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Marble-top [...], Blk. Wal. Bedsteads, Bureaus, W. S. Bureaus, Pillar Ext. Tables, Refrigerators, Sofas, Lounges, Mirrors, 10 Rolls Wool Carpet, 10 Crates Crockery, 5 Casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware, 50 Casks Flint Glassware.
At 12 o'clock, Open and Top Buggies, [...]gle and Double Harness.
Crockery at 9 o'clock. Furniture at 10.
On Saturday, Aug. 2, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.

By DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,
Auctioneers, N. W. cor. Ninth and D sts., Washington, D. C.
Valuable Suburban Property
AT
PUBLIC AUCTION.
[...]
DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
Peremptory Sale at Auction [...]
FINE FURNITURE, &c.,
THAT MUST BE SOLD. ALSO,
40 Rolls Ingrain Carpet [...]
TAYLOR & HARRISON.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.
81 South Canal-st.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
Furniture and Carpets,
This Morning, at 9:30 [...]
BRUSH, SON & CO.